

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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No. 8

Some Interesting Statistics.

Cincinnati Commercial.

A very interesting publication comes to us from England, entitled: "The Financial Reform Almanac for 1881; a Vade Mecum for Fiscal Reformers, Free Traders, Politicians, Public Speakers, Writers, and the Public Generally," containing elaborately tabulated statistical information relating to the social, political, and financial condition of Great Britain and her colonies. This work is a condensation of much that is contained in British blue books and other official reports.

After the calendar for the year, we have the data relating to the Royal Family and the Royal Household. There are nearly a thousand persons, male and female, attached to the Royal Household and paid for rendering some real or imaginary service to Her Majesty. The poet Laureate, A. Tennyson, receives £100 yearly; the Examiner of Plays £400. There are five "Pages of Honor," who receive £120 each, and the "Master of the Tennis Court, the Right Hon. W. Beresford," who receives £132 yearly.

Many of the statements are based upon the last census taken in 1871. The data relating to "Landholders of the United Kingdom" possess no little interest at the present time. There are 852,438 holders of less than one acre each, holding 188,413 acres at a rental of £36,294,173. Of the holders of between 1 and 100 acres there are 252,725, holding 4,910,723 acres at a rental of £21,357,656. Of between 100 and 1,000 acres there are 51,090 persons holding 15,133,057 acres at a rental of £26,095,282. Of those holding 1,000 acres and upwards there are 10,888 persons holding 51,885,118, the rental of which is £44,881,053.

Two thousand one hundred and four hundred individuals hold altogether 38,028,244 acres, which is 1,968,264 more than half the area ascribed to 1,173,724 "owners of land," and upwards of twelve millions of acres, more than a third part of the whole area of Great Britain and Ireland. The duke of Hamilton has 157,384 acres in five counties, the duke of Argyll has 175,114 in two counties, the duke of Athole 194,640 acres in one county, the earl of Breckinridge 372,720 acres in two counties, the duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry 450,260 acres in twelve counties, Sir J. Matheson 424,560 acres in two counties. The queen has 27,313 acres, exclusive of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the prince of Wales has 86,680 acres in eight counties.

The house of lords, not including the royal princes and a dozen peers who are minors, consists of 487 members. The house of commons consists of 640 members, twelve seats being vacant. The classification of the house of commons is curious. The "aristocratic interests" are represented by 160 members, the "fighting interests" (including army, navy, militia and yeomanry) of 266 members. The "landed interests" are represented by 178 members, the "law interests" by 122 members, the "moneyed interests" by 21 members, the "liquor interests" by 18 members, the "literary, professional and scientific interests" by 75 members, the "official interests" (ministers, ex-ministers and placemen) by 85 members, "railway interests" by 85 members, and "trading, commercial and manufacturing interests" by 116 members.

The summary of population (1871) included 31,477,958 souls. The summary of electors (1879) 803 included 3,039,032 persons. The total number of commitments for crime from 1840 to 1879, inclusive, were 1,490,430, and of that number 1,002,113 were convicted; the acquittals were 488,317. In the year 1879 there were 23,450 commitments and 16,822 convictions. It appears that whilst the population of England and Wales has been increased since 1840 by 9,749,348 and that of Scotland by 1,060,600, making a total of 10,809,948, that of Ireland has decreased by no less than 2,791,631. Hence the net increase of population in the United Kingdom in forty years has only been 8,018,017.

The estimated population of the United Kingdom in 1880 was 34,506,043; the increase in that year being 349,917. From 1840 to 1878 7,617,935 have emigrated from the United Kingdom. Between the years 1840 and 1879 inclusive 5,226,459 persons have emigrated to the United States.

Relative to primary schools in Great Britain the data are: In 1879 20,169 schools were inspected, capable of accommodating 4,727,753 children. The average number in attendance was 2,980,104. The number present at inspection was 3,570,473. The expenditure from grants was £2,854,938.

The amount chargeable to "annuities, pensions, superannuations, compensations" in 1879 was £18,048,340. A curious item under this head is: "The Duke of Schomberg was killed at the battle of the Boyne in 1690 by an accidental shot from his own side. Dating the pension, which was originally £4,000, from say 1695, the 'heirs' must have received up to 1854, when it was transferred from gross revenue, and reduced one half, £636,000, and subsequently £44,000 more, making a total of £680,000. There is also a charge on the pension list of £4,000 to 'Wm Penn and heirs, &c., forever.' The grant was made in 1790, and has been held ninety years.

The Daily Life of a Representative in Congress.

Persons who are ambitious to serve their country in congress may have their aspirations modified by this description of a representative's daily life drawn by a Washington correspondent: "If anybody investigates the life of a faithful representative, he will find that it is a regular treadmill. Every morning as soon as he has eaten his breakfast and glanced over the papers, he must go through a heavy mail, which is sure to bring a lot of inquiries about pensions and one thing and another that require visits to the departments.

These visits must be made during the forenoon or not at all, as the house seldom adjourns till after the departments are closed. Nor does the representative have even the brief forenoon for this purpose every day, as he belongs to committees whose meetings will call him to the capital as early as half-past 10 o'clock two or three days in the week. At noon the house meets and its session usually continues till 4 or 5. If a congressman pays strict attention to the business that is going on he can't do much else, though there are plenty of members who keep hard at work over their correspondence and other private matters at their desks all the afternoon, only stopping when their vote is needed, when they ask a neighbor how it ought to be cast. In the evening, especially during the last half of the session, there are not unfrequently meetings of the house, which every member ought to attend, though it is very seldom that half of them turn out. But a faithful representative always finds ample employment for his evenings in attending to his correspondence and investigating questions which have been referred to him by his committee. A conscientious member thus finds his time fully occupied from the time he gets up till he goes to bed, and a good deal of it is spent on trivial matters, leaving him his leisure for the study of the great questions of legislation which come up every session.

"A congressman who honestly tries to discharge his duty to his constituents, therefore, has by no means an easy time of it. There is very little in the life that is attractive to a man of scholarly tastes. Even a man who can stand pretty well the hurly burly of a large assembly is quite apt to grow disgusted with a body so much given over to clap-trap as the house of representatives. The senate is an infinitely more attractive place. Indeed, a senatorship seems to me on the whole the most desirable office in the government. Especially is this true in those cases where a man holds it virtually by a life tenure, as Sumner did in Massachusetts and Edmunds does in Vermont. Although the standard of qualifications is steadily lowering, it is still true that the majority of the seventy-six members are gentlemen of character and culture. Then the methods of the senate are those of gentlemen, the great fault in this respect being an abnormal development of courtesy. In the house a man has to make his speech when his chance comes or not at all, while in the senate, if it is getting a little late in the day, and he feels as though he would rather wait till the next morning, there is almost always a readiness to adjourn for his convenience. There is none—or at least very little—of the confusion which so often prevails in the house. Being so small a body, there is a chance for its members to become generally acquainted, and the long terms afford opportunities for warm friendships to grow up. The pleasant committee rooms present convenient harbors of refuge when a bore gets the floor for a long speech. In short, all the arrangements conduce to comfort. It is not strange that public men should so generally prefer seats in the senate to places around the cabinet table."

How She Got an Office.

One bright morning last spring John Sherman was sitting in his office, when suddenly a bright-haired, pretty girl dashed into his presence. She was apparently sixteen and had about her an air of business which even the cold gaze of the Ohio statesman could not transform into maiden fright or flurry.

Deliberately taking a seat, the girl said: "Mr. Sherman, I have come here to get a place."

"There is none vacant," was the reply. "I know you can give me a place if you want to, and I think I am as much entitled to it as anybody. My father spent his life in the United States army, and when he died he left nothing. The responsibility of the family is on me, and I think I've got as good a claim as any one else on the government."

"What kind of a place do you want?" "I don't care what it is, but I must have work at once."

Mr. Sherman assured her that there were ten applicants for every one place, and there was very little chance. She very deliberately told him that such an answer would not do, and declared that if he would allow her she would come up every day and black his shoes, if he could not do better for her.

The secretary was struck with her determination and charmed by her bright face and her sprightly manner. He told her to come back. In less than a week she had a good place in the treasury, which she still holds. Every morning she walks to the department with the step of a business little woman who is proud that her delicate hands can be the support of others. She received \$100 a month and supports in comfort her mother and sister. This brave, bright young woman is Miss May Macauley, formerly of Atlanta. Her father was a lieutenant in the Eighteenth infantry, whose sad suicide is distinctly remembered.

The death of the venerable Mrs. Chas. Cist is noticed in the Cincinnati papers of last Sunday. She and her husband settled in Cincinnati in the winter of 1826. Her husband in his life was editor of the Advertiser and Miscellany, and author of "Cincinnati in 1841, 1851, and 1859," removed to College Hill in August, 1853, where he died Sept. 5, 1869, and where his widow continued to reside until her death.

Mr. William E. Chandler has presented to the New Hampshire Historical society a pocket knife which was carried by President Lincoln on the night of his assassination. It is a six-bladed, pearl-handled knife, with one blade broken, and has Mr. Lincoln's name engraved on the handle.

PERSONAL.

The wife and daughter of Senator Ben Harrison, of Indiana, are fine amateur artists.

The Kansas legislature has voted to place a statue of John Brown in the national gallery at Washington.

Dr. Crosby's recent Boston lecture on temperance has caused almost as much commotion there as the Ponca question.

Dr. Duryea, of Boston, has begun the Lyman Beecher course of lectures on "Preaching," before the Yale Theological Seminary.

The De Paus, of New Albany, deny the story about the removal of their glass works to Pittsburg, and claim that such a thing was never contemplated.

The Princess of Wales "assisted" at the performance of "Nana" in a Paris theatre on the 20th of January, and very particularly complimented Mmes. Massin and Lina Munt, the principal actresses, on their success.

The late Professor Watson, of the Washington Observatory, Madison, Wis., left a variety of papers relating to his astronomical studies in Wisconsin, which are said to be of much value. It is probable that the state will publish them.

Ex-President Woolsey is not a member of the Rev. Dr. Todd's church in New Haven, Conn. Dr. Woolsey joined the church of Yale College when he was a student in that institution, and has been a member of it ever since, and of no other.

Representative Cabell, of Virginia, had a letter from a constituent the other day saying: "My friend Mr. Hoerd years ago went west; I cannot hear from him. Will you go to the census office, look over the lists and send me word where he is?"

The Princess Louise will positively return to her husband in Canada in May, says the London Times, when also a party of English visitors will join in a fishing tour on the lower St. Lawrence. Subsequently, the princess, with the visitors from England, will visit Manitoba and the northwest provinces of the Dominion.

General Robert Toombs is reported by the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph to have said in conversation in that city the other day: "Jeff Davis wrote me for my picture to put in his book along with some others. I wrote him that I would not be found in such company. I will bet \$500 that his book does not appear by the 1st of April, nor while I live."

The Providence Press says in connection with the Sprague scandal: "There has been a rumour at Canonchet the past week in spite of what is said to the contrary, and unless a certain request or peremptory order made by the ex-governor is soon complied with, the public will be engaged with a chapter in the Sprague case of a rather peculiar nature."

A movement is on foot at Yale college to get Signor Monti, an Italian political refugee of the revolution of 1848, to deliver one of his courses of lectures on Italian men and literature. Signor Monti was first employed as an instructor in a ladies' seminary in this country, but later made the acquaintance of the poet Longfellow, to whom he rendered efficient aid in his translation of Dante's Divine Comedy.

The Rev. A. Bigelow, D. D., of Southboro, Mass., has purchased from a Boston gentleman and presented to Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, a splendid collection of corals, containing fifty-eight specimens, which were carefully selected by a United States Consul during a residence of three years at Singapore, India. These corals are to be added to a collection of minerals given by the same donor to Roanoke College some years ago.

Miss Violet Brown, the thirteen-year-old daughter of ex-Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was in the upper story of a public school at St. Louis the other day, when the building took fire. While the teachers were subduing the panic and trying to take the children out in safety, the girl stepped to the window, opened it, and jumped down upon the roof of an extension of the building, a distance of eight feet, caught hold of the lightning rod, and slid down to the ground.

Paul Kruger, who now styles himself president of the South African Republic, and has long been a noted leader of expeditions in the Transvaal, has twice been in England as spokesman for his countrymen. He first went in the broad felt hat, the short jacket and "veldt schoon" (shoe of untanned leather) which form the usual and recognised costume of a Dopper. On his return he met the astonished gaze of his friends clad in a high hat, a long black cloth coat, and the boots worn by ordinary civilized men. "England was well enough," he said, "and there were fine houses; but if a man wanted to go and smoke by himself, even away from London, every piece of the veldt seemed to be owned by some one or another, and if you sat down to smoke under a tree you hadn't taken two whiffs before a man would come up and say the land was his and he didn't want you there!"

A story is told of Van Amburgh, the great lion tamer, now dead. On one occasion, while in a bar room, he was asked how he got his wonderful power over animals. He said: "It is by showing them that I am not the least afraid of them, and by keeping my eye steadily on theirs. I'll give you an example of the power of my eye." Pointing to a loutish fellow who was sitting near by, he said: "You see that fellow? He's a regular clown. I'd make him come across the room to me and I won't say a word to him." Sitting down, he fixed his keen, steady eye on the man. Presently the fellow straightened himself gradually, got up and came slowly to the lion tamer. When he got close enough he drew back his arm and struck Van Amburgh a tremendous blow under the chin, knocking him clear over the chair, with the remark: "You'll stare at me like that again, won't you?"

THE LONDON "MONSTER."

An Old Story Retold.

From All The Year Round.

In the early spring of 1700 murmurs began to be heard of ladies being attacked and stabbed by a monster in human form. The murmurs were low at first, and "monster" was printed with a small "m," but very shortly they grew into a roar, and no capitals were found too large for The Monster.

Indeed, even before that, and so far back as May, 1788, a Mrs. Smith had been stabbed in the upper part of her thigh by a man in Fleet street, and was followed by him to a house in Johnson's Court, to which she was going, and, watched by him until she was let in. In May, 1789, a Mrs. Godfrey was similarly stabbed in Boswell Court, Fleet street; and another lady was wounded at her door. In March, 1790, a Mrs. Blaney, of Bury street, was stabbed at her door after she had knocked. Dr. Smith, seeing an account of this outrage in a newspaper, inserted a notice in the Morning Herald, and that journal having made some severe remarks on the matter, public opinion began to be awakened, and numerous letters were written on the subject to the newspapers of the day. The thing began to be talked of in the higher circles. A young lady named Porter had been stabbed while in the company of her sisters, returning from the Drawing Room at St. James' on the 18th of January, the queen's birthday; and since that time several people had been wounded by this miscreant, who, fortunately, always failed in doing serious injury to his victims. The police began to bestir themselves, and they, too, issued placards.

One lady (Mrs. R. Walpole) was so fortunate enough not to be wounded, owing to her having an apple in her pocket; an incident which gave rise to some poetic effusions: Eve for an apple lost her immortal life: From you an apple turn'd the Monster's knife Can greater proof, since Eve be given Of diabolic strife, Or interposing Heaven?

The apple was in days of yore An agent to the devil, When Eve was tempted to explore The sense of good and evil. But pre-sent chronicleless an give An instance quite uncommon, How that which ruin'd Mo'her Eve Hath saved a modern woman.

The Monster was even made a party to anti-slavery agitation, for at the Westminster Forum in Pantion street, Haymarket, "by desire of several ladies," was debated the question: "Which is the greater disgrace to humanity, the ruffian who drags the female African from her family, her kindred, and her native country, or the monster who has lately wounded or terrified the many ladies in this metropolis?" The result of this discussion is not handed down to posterity.

Still the Monster kept steadily at work, and almost every day brought its tale of some woman being stabbed; and one being injured in St. Pancras Parish, a meeting of the inhabitants was called at the Percy Coffee house on May 7, and an association was formed "to nightly patrol the streets of the south division of Saint Pancras from half an hour before sunset till eleven o'clock at night, for the public safety, and especially to guard that sex which a Monster or Monsters, in opposition to the dictates of nature and humanity, have dared to assault and wound with wanton and savage cruelty, &c. People were now gradually getting into a state of ferment, and the Monster was the engrossing topic of public interest. Of course, then as now, the wrong people were arrested occasionally.

Although there was now a cessation of real attacks by the monster, the public feeling rose to very fever height. As one newspaper remarked: "The monster is now a mischief of more than ordinary magnitude. Inhuman himself, the villain is visited upon all who are of the same sex; alike the source of apprehension, terror and flight. It is really distressing to walk our streets toward evening. Every woman we meet regards us with distrust, shrieks sidling from our touch, and expects a poignard to pierce what gallantry and manhood consider as sacred. There must be a very criminal supineness somewhere, or these execrable villains would with greater speed expiate with their lives the insulted humanity of being."

As an example of the pitch to which the excitement was wrought, the following case may be taken. A man met a girl and went with her into a public house. They sat down, and he showed her an artificial bouquet, or nosegay, as it was then called which he had in his hand, and begged her to accept it. The girl, in taking hold of it, felt something prick her, and told the story to some of her friends, who immediately insisted that it must be the monster, and that a dagger was certainly concealed in the nosegay. The man was in consequence arrested, and kept all night in the watch house. On inquiry in the morning, it was found that the girl's hand had only been pricked by the wire used to bind the flowers together, and the poor man was, of course, discharged.

But Nemesis was at hand. One of his victims—that Miss Porter who was stabbed after the drawing room on the Queen's birthday—was walking with Mr. John Coleman in St. John's Park, on Sunday, June 13, and the monster passed her. She at once recognized him, and her agitation being remarked by Mr. Coleman, she said, "There is the wretch who wounded me." Mr. Coleman left her in charge of her friends and followed the man, who walked very fast—evidently feeling he had been noticed—and endeavored to dodge about Spring Gardens to Admiralty Passage, back again to Spring Gardens and to St. James' street and Pall Mall; thence to St. John's street and Bolton street, where he knocked at the door of a house and asked the servant some question. Leaving the door, he went to Bond street, Mr. Coleman endeavoring to insult him

by walking before and behind him and staring him in the face. He then went to Oxford street—then called Oxford road—and Vere street, where he knocked at an empty house. Then Mr. Coleman spoke to him, and asked him what was the use of knocking so violently at a house palpably empty; and he replied that he knew the people of the house, named Pearce, and knocked again for three or four minutes. He then crossed to South Moulton street, knocked at a house, and was admitted. Mr. Coleman asked the master of the house, Mr. Smith, for information as to the man, but he refused to give any unless some reason was assigned. Mr. Coleman replied that the other had insulted some ladies under his protection, and that he demanded satisfaction. The Monster offered to meet him at any coffee house, and gave his address as 52 Jermy street. Mr. Coleman then let him go, but upon second thoughts hurried back, and again met him in St. James' street, and looking at him, told him he did not think he was what he described himself, and asked him to come with him to Mr. Porter's house, which was not far off. He consented, and on seeing him two of the Miss Porters immediately fainted, but upon recovery unhesitatingly declared him to be "the wretch." He turned to Mr. Coleman and asked: "Do these ladies suspect me to be the person advertised? Am I suspected?"

He was given into custody and on the 15th of June the newspapers gave full accounts of his capture and examination.

He proved to be a native of Wales, nanwick (or Rhynwick) Williams, aged about twenty-three, who was sent young to London, where he was bound apprentice to Sir John Gallini, with a view to his becoming a dancer on the stage. A misunderstanding as to the disappearance of a watch severed his connection, and he then led a very loose life. For some little time, about two months, he was a lawyer's clerk, but this employment being only temporary, he was reduced to difficulties until he met with Mr. Aimable Michell, of Dover street, who taught him artificial flower making, and with whom he remained until his arrest. He was dressed very respectably in a blue coat lined and edged with buff, buff waistcoat, and black satin breeches.

He was fully identified by the Misses Porter, Miss Frost, Miss Baughan, and Mrs. Franklin, while numerous ladies who had been wounded could not identify him. He was of course remanded.

Owing to the novelty of the crime, great difficulty was experienced as to his indictment, but it was at last settled that he should be tried under the statute 6th Geo. I., c. 23, s. 11, which made it felony punishable with transportation for seven years to assault any person in the public streets, with intent to tear, spoil, cut, burn or deface the garments or clothes of such person or persons, provided the act be done with intent of such intention. He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by counsel. The judge summed up very favorably toward the prisoner, but the jury without hesitation found him guilty. He had some doubts as to the indictment, he would respite judgment until he had laid the case before the twelve judges.

Early in November, when eleven of the judges consulted on his case, the questions were: First, whether his having an intention to cut the person of Miss Porter, and in carrying that intention into execution, cutting the garments of that lady, is an offense within the statute, on which he was convicted; the jury having, in their verdict, found that in cutting her person he had thereby an intention to cut her garments? Secondly, whether the statute being in the conjunctive, "that if any person shall assault another with an intent to cut the garments of such person, then the offender shall be guilty of felony," and the indictment in stating the intention not having connected it with the act by inserting the words that he "then and there" did cut her garment, could be supported in point of form? Nine out of the eleven judges were of opinion that the offense, notwithstanding the finding of the jury, was not within the statute, and that the indictment was bad in point of law. This decision reduced the monster's crime to a misdemeanor.

On Monday, December 13th he was brought to trial at the session House, Clerkenwell Green, and as a proof of the interest it created, even the names of the jury are recorded. The trial began at 10 a. m., and was inaugurated by the prisoner reading a paper declaring his innocence. He was indicted for assaulting Miss Porter with intent to kill and murder her; there was a second count which stated that he, "holding a knife in his right hand, did wilfully give the said Ann Porter a dreadful wound, of great length and depth on the right thigh and hip; to wit, of the length of nine inches and the depth of four." A third count charged against him with a common assault. The evidence was similar to that in the former trial, and, after a trial lasting thirteen hours, he was found guilty.

He was afterward found guilty of other assaults and was finally sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate for each assault on Miss Porter, Elizabeth Davis, and Miss E. Baughan, and at the end of the six years he was to find bail for good behavior seven years, himself in the sum of two hundred pounds and two sureties in one hundred pounds each. What finally became of him is not known.

A Piscatorial Complication.

A turbulent scene took place recently in the fish market at Cassel, Prussia. A lady was bargaining with a fish wife for the purchase of a fine pike, when she lightly touched the head of the fish with her forefinger. The fish, which was not dead, snapped his teeth into the flesh of the lady's finger and would not allow any force on the part of the fish-wife to extricate his prisoner, while the lady shrieked aloud with the pain. A gentleman who heard the noise hurried up to the stall to see what was the matter. Taking in all

the difficulties of the situation at one glance he brought forth his clasp knife, and in the next moment the head of the savage fish was severed from his body. It was now the turn of the fish-wife to rail. The lady felt a very natural sentiment of revenge toward the pike, and declared that she could never bring herself to purchase it. The owner insisted upon being paid either by the sufferer or the decapitator of her handsome pike, which had become unsalable by the loss of its head. The gentleman who had first appeared as the person to deliver the lady from the sea-monster intervened chivalrously to deliver the fish-wife from monetary loss. He bought the fish, and carried it off head and all; but he observed with a laugh that he should not be able to persuade himself to eat a monster which had tasted human blood.

Why She Couldn't Climb.

Lidianapolis News.

The other day John F. Wallace, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph in this district, related a bit of his experience. It occurred during one of the night storms so frequent last summer. The violence of the wind had detached the trunk quadruplex wire, used for New York business, and the testing instrument located the break at the first pole west of Lewisville. Mr. Wallace called up the operator there, and ordered that the break be fixed.

"Can't go out to night; storm is too bad," was the reply.

"Storm or no storm, the thing has to be fixed."

"Well, I've got no ladder."

"Go out and climb the pole." This somewhat testily.

"I can't climb the pole."

"What's the reason you can't?" Manager's temper going fast.

"I'm a woman."

Mr. Wallace had forgotten in the press of business, that Lewisville had a female operator, but when reminded of it he gave up the job and hired two boys to attend to it.

PERSONAL.

Dennis Kearney approves of the new treaty with China, embellishing his approval with his customary select language.

The Chicago newspapers are introducing new enterprises. The Inter-Ocean has recently secured an exclusive telegraph wire between its office and Washington, operated by its own employees.

Ida Lewis, the Grace Darling of America, the other day saved the lives of two men who came near drowning near her residence at Newport, R. I. This makes seventeen people she has saved from drowning by her bravery.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden has contributed \$100 toward the expenses of E. Payson Weston's expedition, who is going to London to investigate several hundred tons from Horace Greeley. He has a magnetic smile.

There is a slight discrepancy between Sara Bernhardt's opinion of Chicago and Chicago's opinion of itself. Sarah says that the audience is not cultured or critical, and, therefore, her success was limited in that city. Chicago replies that it estimated Bernhardt more correctly and more critically than any other city where she has yet appeared, and therefore her limited success there. There is nothing backward about Chicago. When she thinks a thing she says it.

The New York Tribune, referring to the solemnly sworn testimony of General Schofield at the Whitaker court-martial, says: "Some of his replies to the questions of ex-Governor Chamberlain were more grotesque than anything that has been said in the West Point side of this controversy," and asks, "What do those mysterious and blood-curdling suggestions mean? Are we to understand that the colored cadet formed a conspiracy with the American people, and then proceeded to whittle his ears?"

The Mines are Good.

Leadville Democrat.

A shrewd agent of eastern money-lenders has been examining the value of Kansas mortgages. He finds thousands of them upon farms that are not worth the loan, and figures out that Kansas is too far from the sea board to make the lands desirable for wheat raising. But still he advises the holders to cling to their mortgages because he is satisfied that the mines of Colorado will support an enormous population and will eventually make a better market for Kansas products than the more eastern states can ever find in Europe for them.

Oh Happy Day.

Denver Tribune.

The house bill creating the county of Dolores passed the senate yesterday. Dave Day, who was at first disposed to work for the defeat of the bill, waived all objections in consideration of the first hitch in regard to representation being disposed of in a satisfactory manner. As originally proposed the measure was an injustice to Ouray, but this has been obviated. As a consequence Dave is happy.

Brain Food.

Denver Republican.

The fish bill has passed, and now Brother Sissy will make good his promises to supply the people with good varieties of fish at reasonable prices.

Not Mad.

From the Cheyenne Sun.

In Denver when they see a dog looking into a bucket of Holly water, bristling up and barking, they don't shoot the dog. He's only seeing things in the water.

for it.

The session of the legislature was good for one thing. It gave newspapers something to talk about.

A Kentucky court in a "bet" case decided that Garfield was elected and the debt must be paid.

The new capital grounds here will not require an expenditure of \$5,000 on the part of the state to make them look beautiful.

Senator Edmunds thinks that biennial sessions of the legislature in Vermont are not a success. It is an open question in this state.

If Jeff Davis' book is published there will be a lively criticism of it by Toombs. Toombs says that Davis dare not publish it while he is living.

Secretary Schurz would do well to re-enter the journalistic profession. He will have a fine opportunity to return some of the hard blows he has been receiving during the past four years.

Senators Church and Rogers, of Arapahoe, both opposed the bill for the sale of half the school section near Denver to Denver for a park. The measure could not have been a very just one.

At the next meeting of the legislature the members will not be afflicted with muddy streets. Our soil is sandy and always free from mud. This is particularly the case on Cascade avenue where the capitol grounds are.

Some 23,000 people in Minnesota have signed a petition asking that women be allowed to vote on certain questions. We would suggest among other questions, they vote on whether Minnesota shall pay her repudiated debt or not.

Our exchanges bring the intelligence of death of Professor Diman of Brown University. He was probably the most brilliant teacher of history in the country. He was a man of large attainments and broad and accurate scholarship.

The Leadville papers are charging on E. O. Wolcott an attempt to defeat apportionment. This is done in the face of the fact that as early as last Thursday he attempted to secure the passage of the only bill that could pass both houses.

Pueblo bids fair to rival Denver as a commercial point very soon. It has the best location for the southern trade, and the southern trade will be the largest for the next five years. Capitalists are all going to Pueblo to make investments.

The postmaster-general has issued orders to the postmaster at Denver not to deliver registered letters or money orders addressed to the Colorado State Lottery. This causes some inconvenience, as the lottery company must hereafter adopt some other address.

The Leadville Herald reviews the business prospects of Leadville, and finds a good deal for encouragement. Leadville is in a good point for business and can easily control the trade of the country about it. The suggestion of building new toll roads is a good one.

The speculations regarding Garfield's cabinet have been fruitless. They have elicited no denials or confessions. It may be confidently expected that the cabinet will be composed of representative men. Garfield has too wide an acquaintance with public men to go outside and take up small fry politicians. On general principles it is safe to say the cabinet will be a good one.

The Arapahoe assessment investigation has by no means fallen through. We have full tables now to publish and shall begin the campaign anew. The committee would have made a report had it not been that other counties were included in the investigation. A complete report of the assessment will have as much interest to the Arapahoe taxpayer as to the outside taxpayer.

Denver has asked nothing of this legislature, but it emphatically protests against injury and outrage. It demands some approach to fair treatment.—[Denver Republican.]

Is this quite correct? Did not Denver ask for \$5,000 to improve the capitol grounds in Arapahoe? Denver asked the state also to sell some school lands which are rapidly increasing in value. Denver is not so awfully modest after all.

The war on Arapahoe and Lake will be met with some very strong returns before it is ended.—[Denver Tribune.]

Yet, if the bill had not passed, Lake would have shared its one senator and representative with Chaffee and Gunnison counties. Now, it will have three senators and four representatives. Certainly the new apportionment bill was better than none. Arapahoe's representatives said, "Give us our full share of representatives or no bill at all."

The apportionment bill prepared by the house finally passed without amendment. The senate did wisely to do this. The most unjust measure was better than none. While we admit that the measure was not drawn as nearly to the constitutional basis as the bill which was rejected, it will be considered finally the most just in its provisions. The representation in the next legislature will be more nearly on the constitutional basis of population than as if the senate bill had passed. We republish the bill in another column.

Rufus Hatch says he has dug up the hatchet and intends to fight Jay Gould to the bitter end.

The Register-Call wants Denver moved to Colorado Springs. Mahomet must go to the mountain always.

The Omaha Herald doesn't know any better than to say that the Colorado senate is composed entirely of millionaires.

Leadville has a new evening paper called the Press. We have received the first number. It is small but lively and full of news.

The state senate yesterday passed a resolution, by a vote of 14 to 8, endorsing Judge Belford's silver speech. The democrats mostly voted for the bill.

The reappointment of the trustees of the Deaf Mute institute will give great satisfaction. They have discharged their trust faithfully and intelligently.

Legislation has been blocked for the past few days by the bad feeling existing between the two houses. Some bills have been defeated simply because they were passed by the other house.

Dumfriesshire will be more than even the Mecca of the mind, as Halleck called it, for now in addition to the grave of Burns it holds the honored ashes of Thomas Carlyle.

We have received from the Denver News Publishing Company, a very useful little pamphlet entitled Colorado Condensed. It is full of valuable information in a condensed form.

Garfield is worn out with the cares of office before he has been inaugurated. The postmaster at Mentor is nearly worn out distributing General Garfield's mail.

Two men who may be called extremely successful were Senator Corder and Representative Orman of Pueblo. They succeeded in getting the largest appropriation ever voted by the state.

It is refreshing to see the unanimity with which the state press has shown its disgust for Mr. Coulter's Indian bill. Mr. Coulter has made for himself the reputation of being the greatest nuisance in the house, and also the proposer of the most infamous bill of the session. He is superlative in these two respects.

There is a case of mysterious disappearance of bill No. 34 in the state legislature. The bill was about lotteries and suddenly disappeared. A committee of three, one of whom is Representative Barker, of El Paso, has been appointed to investigate the matter.

Jay Gould is trying to play the same game regarding the Mexican railways as he did in regard to the Western Union telegraph company. He was entirely left out of the Mexican schemes, and wants to get in. Hence he is trying to blackmail his way in. It remains to be seen whether he can be successful.

Senator Parrish deserves the credit of being the one to move that the senate recede from its amendments to the house bill. This was the only solution to the problem. Senator Parrish did not make many or long apportionment speeches, but they always had an air of practical business common sense. He was one of the most valuable and influential members of the body.

The Leadville Herald remarks with a good deal of truth that the probability is that the legislature will adjourn without action on a number of important bills. A part of this neglect is due to the fact that a forty days' session is entirely too short for the transaction of the public business, but the greater part is due to the endeavor on the part of a certain clique to interpose private aspirations as obstacles to the public good.

What will eventually be the end of this Denver mud business is fast becoming a serious question. The appropriation for streets, roads and bridges is exhausted. On the other hand, Colorado Springs, Bijou Basin and Husted's mill are reaping the benefits. Rents are advancing daily in consequence of the demand made upon us by the disconsolate refugees from Denver mud. The truth of the old saying, "It's an ill wind that blows no one any good" is fully substantiated by the above.

The southern exodus of those desirous of escaping from the Denver mud is not as large as it was the first part of the week. In accordance with an act of the city council pontoon bridges have been placed at the principal corners, to the evident gratification of all pedestrians. But it is said that the gratification is to be of short duration, for the owners of lighters and canal boats have entered a serious protest and demand that draw bridges be placed where pontoon bridges have been constructed.

The most successful applicant for legislation was Mr. W. E. Sisty, the fish commissioner. He secured the passage of four bills in spite of a strong opposition. He did this by the most untiring exertions. Mr. Sisty is an enthusiast on the subject of fish culture. If he can carry out his plans, he will be one of the greatest benefactors the state has ever had. The state for the first time has given him an opportunity to try the experiments. We are confident that experiment will be a success.

LEADERS IN THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of the legislature that has just closed has had a personal cast, in the senate particularly. All legislation bore the impress of a personality. The votes frequently were indications of men rather than measure. The triumphs were the triumphs of leaders rather than principles. In any review therefore of its proceedings, one must take into account the career of these leaders. By common consent the two leaders in the senate were Messrs. Jacobson and Wolcott. The press generally has discussed the proceedings in the senate with reference to the votes and speeches of these two senators. Senator Jacobson was shrewd and plucky as a leader rather than a success. He always came up smiling after successive defeat. He had great staying and worrying qualities. The latter more than once prevented a victory for his opponents. This was seen in the first great field day on the railroad bill when his ingenious motions prevented the killing of the commissioners bill, though the majority of the senators present desired to do so. It was also shown in the debate on the apportionment bill last Thursday evening when he prevented Wolcott from securing the passage of house bill 161. Senator Jacobson usually was a bitter partisan of Arapahoe, even against the interests of the state. He preferred for example that the apportionment bill should be defeated rather than that Arapahoe should be deprived of a senator and representative. He impressed one as being continually on the alert to make such a record as to gain political strength for the future. He voted as a politician rather than as a statesman. He never forgot that his vote might help or injure his future political career. This made one continually doubt his sincerity in his votes and speeches. His personal triumphs were few, except as an obstructionist. He carried the bill providing for the sale of school lands to Denver for a park against the votes of two of his own delegation, but in this he was assisted by the vote and active co-operation of Senator E. O. Wolcott. We do not recall any other triumph. He was essentially a leader of the opposition and minority. He had no personal following. His following was always made up by a skillful union of the opposition. He goes out of the legislature with the reputation of being a leader always self possessed, fertile in expedients, and able in debate. His talents have won for him respect. Could he have impressed the senate with his sincerity, and have been more regardless of his political future, he would have been more successful and wielded a stronger influence.

Senator E. O. Wolcott was a leader of a very different type. He had personal magnetism and dash, but lacked the staying qualities. He frequently showed an abandon in his acts so far as his political future was concerned. The opposition he aroused was frequently unnecessary, judged from a politician's standpoint as in the case of the Boulder University bill. We cannot say that he was always sincere, but he was generally so, and impressed his associates as being so. He always had a strong personal following because men believed in him and trusted him. His triumphs were many and repeated, dating from the organization of the senate to the passage of the house apportionment bill which he was the first to champion as the only measure which could become a law. His triumphs over Jacobson with whom he will be compared were complete. The two men measured their strength on Jacobson's amendment to the railroad bill and the votes showed that Jacobson had but one senator. The dash, earnest, convincing logic was more potent than a tricky amendment to gain political strength. On the floor Senator Wolcott was always ready and quick. His motions had a frankness and transparency about them that lulled suspicion and gave him unexpected support. He sometimes gave the motives for his votes with an astonishing frankness, as in the case of his motion to add Park to Summit county for a senatorial district so as to make it a sure Republican district. He cannot be said to have done himself justice in some of his legislative work. He did not have the care and industry of a Jacobson and Rogers. He might have opposed some measures that he supported had he been more critical and less faithful to his friends. Judging by the usual tests Senator E. O. Wolcott must be considered the most successful leader in the senate, for he won the most victories. We might refer to other leaders who were strong and able, but the two we have spoken of overshadowed the rest.

The house did not have any leaders of the strength of those in the senate. No man was strong enough to carry a measure. Speaker Doe has been spoken as the strongest man but he weakened himself at the close of the session by marked instances of bad faith. Mr. Carpenter, of Arapahoe, was a bright strong man, but his manner created hostility rather than win friendship. Brush, of Weld, could always lead the grangers. Mr. Lee, a democrat from Jefferson, was the strongest man in the house. He had strong common sense and stated his views with such force as to carry conviction. Mr. Barker, of this county, frequently had success as a leader. But there was no man of pre-eminent leadership. The house was a most unorganised mass which was always doing the unexpected thing.

This article is a mere sketch and is by

no means comprehensive. In summing up these desultory remarks, we may say that the leadership which was the strongest was the most sincere rather than the most able. Our politicians can go away from the legislature with the feeling, if they reflect, that as great success can be obtained in politics by a disinterested desire to be useful and faithful, as by intrigue and selfish ambition.

"CHUCKED" UNDER THE TABLE.

Mr. Coulter, the inventor of the very funny joke incorporated in a bill to pay a bounty of \$25 for Indian scalps, was promptly snubbed in the house when he had the effrontery to bring forward his choice specimen of western wit and wisdom. The Denver newspapers yesterday morning were not at all complimentary to the stupid Mr. Coulter. The Republican spoke as follows: "Mr. Coulter had the 'effrontery, last night, to make a speech 'in advocacy of his bill offering a bounty 'for the scalps of Ute Indians. In its vulgar barbarity and brutality it was an insult 'to the body in which it was delivered, and 'a disgrace to the state and to our fair 'civilization. There is, perhaps, for decent 'people, no protection against such exhibitions; but there ought to be. The speaker 'and Mr. Lee, of Jefferson, in turn bitterly 'reproved the gentleman and then the 'house recorded its verdict by voting 'unanimously in favor of Mr. Lee's motion 'to 'chuck the thing under the 'table.'"

The above is an address to the understanding of Mr. Coulter. He will doubtless get the idea intended to be expressed by the editor of the Republican. The following from the News is of a different character but reaches the point quite as effectively: "The most forcible speech of the 'present session of the legislature was the 'reply last evening of Hon. Henry Lee to 'the would-be witty, but outrageously 'grotesque, effort of the barbarian from 'Georgetown in favor of his bill offering a 'reward for the scalps of skunks and in 'dians.' 'This bill,' said Mr. Lee, 'is an 'insult to the civilized and enlightened 'population of Colorado. I have no pa-' 'tience with it. It is a disgrace that we 'should sit here and listen to such talk,' 'and grow warmer as he advanced, he 'denounced the resolution in unmeasured 'terms. The circumstances were unusual 'and his remarks required something 'more than a tame ending. Mr. Lee was 'equal to the occasion, and closed as fol-' 'lows: 'I move, Mr. Speaker, that the 'resolution be chucked under the table.' 'The speaker's face glowed with satisfac-' 'tion as he put the motion to the house, in 'exactly the words it had been offered. It 'was carried—to the honor of the state be-' 'cause it said—with but one dissenting voice— 'that of the Georgetown heathen, who had 'hoped to distinguish himself by introduc-' 'ing the bill. 'The motion to 'chuck the 'bill under the table' is carried," said the 'speaker: "Chuck it under the table."'

Now that the session of the legislature is over, we may speak with some frankness regarding our senator and representatives. From personal observation, we may say that they were always faithful and true to their constituents. They were never absent from their seats except on public business. Senator Stubbs was at the outset put on influential committees. He was careful and painstaking in his work. Representative Barker appeared to good advantage on the floor and probably had more friends and fewer enemies than any other member of the house. He was generally regarded as one of the most efficient workers in the house. Representative Foster was quieter and more retired, but his good sense, attention to his work and uprightness gave him influence. El Paso was well represented in the legislature that has just closed its session.

The present to Senator Rogers is a most pleasant tribute to honesty and faithfulness. It is seldom that a member of a legislative body, occupying no office, makes such a record as to call forth such a testimonial. Senator Rogers is not a great man. He has not even been a leader in the senate. Most of his fights have ended in defeat. But he has been faithful and conscientious in all that he has done. He had the courage of his convictions. He voted against the bill for the sale of school land to Denver, though his constituents almost unanimously demanded that he should vote for it. His "no" on the Irish sympathy resolution sounded clear and strong. Senator Rogers is a good example to politicians. He has demonstrated that independence of thought and action and faithfulness to duty are recognized in Colorado as distinguishing traits in her legislators. May the next senate have many more Mr. Rogerses.

Fernando Wood, who died yesterday, was the oldest member of the house. He first took his seat in 1841, for a single term. He did not go back until 1863 since which time he has remained. This makes a total service in the house of twenty years. The only other office of note that he held was the mayoralty of New York which he held in 1855, '56, '57, '61, '62. He was born in New York in 1812. He made a large fortune in the shipping business and retired from it in 1850. He was chiefly remarkable for his courtly appearance and his love of poker.

Popular and Lucky.

Leadville Chronicle. Colorado College, at Colorado Springs, seems to be popular and lucky. It has lately received several handsome bequests.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

Full Text of the Siding Scale Bill as Passed.

A BILL.

For an act to fix the ratio for the apportionment of the senators and representatives in the state of Colorado, and to revise and adjust said apportionment according to said ratio.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Colorado:

SECTION 1. That the following ratios are hereby fixed and established for the apportionment of the senators and representatives of the general assembly of the state of Colorado, provided for by the constitution of this state, and said apportionment shall be made as near as may be in accordance with said ratios.

SEC. 2. The ratios for the senatorial apportionment shall be: First, one senator for the first 5,000 population; second, one senator for each 9,000 population thereafter, with one senator for fractions over 7,000 population.

SEC. 3. The ratios for representative apportionment shall be: First, one representative for the first 1,000 population; second, one representative for each 5,000 population thereafter, with one representative for fractions over 3,000 population.

SEC. 4. In applying the aforesaid ratios to the population of the several counties of this state for the purpose of revising and adjusting the said senatorial and representative apportionment, each county in the state shall receive separate representation in all cases where the same is practicable, and in cases where counties have an excess of population over their proper senatorial representation, such excess may be considered in determining the representative representation of such county, and vice versa.

SEC. 5. Until otherwise provided by law, this state shall be divided into senatorial districts, constituted, numbered and entitled to the number of senators named, as follows: The county of Weld shall constitute the first senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Larimer, Grand and Routt shall constitute the second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Boulder shall constitute the third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Gilpin shall constitute the fourth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Clear Creek shall constitute the fifth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator. The county of Arapahoe shall constitute the sixth senatorial district, and be entitled to four senators; the county of Jefferson shall constitute the seventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of El Paso shall constitute the eighth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Arapahoe and Douglas shall constitute the ninth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Arapahoe, Elbert and Bent shall constitute the tenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Lake shall constitute the eleventh senatorial district and be entitled to three senators; the county of Summit shall constitute the twelfth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Gunnison shall constitute the thirteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Fremont and Park shall constitute the fourteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Chaffee shall constitute the fifteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Pueblo shall constitute the sixteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Custer shall constitute the seventeenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Las Animas shall constitute the eighteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Huerfano and Costilla shall constitute the nineteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Conejos shall constitute the twentieth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of La Plata, San Juan, Ouray, Hinsdale, Rio Grande and Saguache shall constitute the twenty first senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

SEC. 6. Until otherwise provided by law, the representatives shall be divided among the counties of this state as follows: The county of Arapahoe shall have eight; the county of Lake shall have four; the county of Boulder shall have three; the counties of Clear Creek, El Paso, Custer, Las Animas, Pueblo, Gilpin and Jefferson shall each have two; the counties of Park, Fremont, Weld, Summit, Chaffee, Conejos, Costilla, Huerfano, Elbert, Bent, Douglas, Saguache, Rio Grande, Ouray, Hinsdale, San Juan, Gunnison, La Plata and Larimer shall each have one, and the counties of Grand and Routt jointly one.

Yes Indeed!

Register-Call.

If Denver does not do something to get a supply of pure and healthy water, she need not expect the people of the mountains to vote for her as the future capital of the state. If there is any thing in the world that the people of the mountains are particular about it is the quality of the water they drink.

A Queer Coincidence.

From the Leadville Chronicle.

It is rather remarkable that just as soon as Chaffee and Moffatt were sued by Holmes for false representation in the Little Pittsburgh affair, a new and very rich strike was made in that much maligned mine.

You're Another.

From the Trinidad News.

Mr. Carpenter, of the house, introduced a resolution two or three days ago with several whereases, one of which reads as follows:

WHEREAS, It appears from the books of the state treasurer that Boulder, Gunnison, Las Animas and El Paso counties have not complied with the law in making levies for the agricultural and school of mines taxes, and then goes on to authorize a certain committee to investigate and report and expound the counties, etc. The News desires to inform Mr. Carpenter that the kingdom of Las Animas not only levied her agricultural and school of mines taxes, but that they have been paid over to the state. Dan L. Taylor, treasurer of the kingdom, holds the receipt of the state treasurer for the same, and you, Mr. Carpenter, must apologize or get into trouble.

Martial Law.

Denver Republican.

The state senate, the other day, spent a good deal of time in a discussion of the familiar martial law question. That was altogether unnecessary. The whole matter can be summed up in a few words. Last June there was imminent danger of an outbreak at Leadville, that might have resulted in the firing of the city and the destruction of many lives. The governor, by prompt action, averted the peril, preserved order, protected life and property, and suppressed the menacing spirit of lawlessness and violence. In doing so he harmed no individual, interfered with no one's rights. To quarrel with the means he employed is either pure idiocy, or the worst and most absurd sort of partisanship. No sane man can or ever will sincerely say a word in deprecation of his action.

Castor Oil.

From the Denver News.

The doctor's bill went through like the legendary, and regular, dose of castor oil. Those not used to the heroic measure made rather wry faces, as a matter of course.

Leadville's Morality.

Denver News.

It is greatly to be feared that Leadville's observance of Sunday will collapse on the advent of the coming boom, which is plainly foretold by the "Little Pittsburgh" strike.

Support the Public Credit.

From the Leadville Chronicle.

During the debate on a bill to fix a rate of interest on county warrants outstanding, Senator John thought it was the duty of every county in the state to stand up squarely for the public credit. He didn't know it was possible to avoid speculation in warrants. The purpose of the pending bill was to fix the price of county warrants as near to par as practicable. He believed that if a fund was provided for the payment of county warrants which could be depended on, people would invest in them with the certainty that they will receive their money at a specified time. Another objection to the present method was that during the summer months, when taxes are not being collected, warrants are issued in large numbers and become depreciated in value. By taxing time they are in the hands of speculators, who surround the treasurer's office and demand nearly dollar for dollar from those who want them to pay taxes with, and who have not been prudent enough beforehand. This evil would be corrected by the bill.

Corporation Measure.

Five hard frosts make one fall of snow. Three falls of snow make one street impassable. Six hundred streets impassable make one newspaper leader. Twenty newspaper leaders make one public howl. Five thousand public howls don't make one municipal government move.—[Punch.]

PERSONAL.

John B. Gough is ill at Dayton, Ohio. The Empress Eugenie is writing a book. Vice President Wheeler has never broken a gavel. Jeff Davis hopes to sell 100,000 copies of his history of the rebellion. Sarah Bernhardt was criticised in St. Louis because her dresses did not fit her. Webb Hayes, who went to Washington thin and gawky, has become spruce and gallant. Sir Francis Lytett left \$1,250,000 for the erection of Wesleyan chapels in England. Mrs. Hayes has kept a diary recording the social entertainments at the White House. Lady Florence Dixie, of hunting reputation, has gone to South Africa as a war correspondent. George Eliot said: "Ignorance is not so damnable as humbug; but when it prescribes pills it may happen to do more harm." Queen Isabella, of Spain, attends the opera in Paris, surrounded by a bevy of Spanish beauties. Marie Van Zandt is posing in Paris for a life-size marble statue of herself in the character of Mignon, which, when completed, is destined for the next salon. Colonel F. T. Dent, recently promoted to the First Artillery, in place of General Vogdes, retired, will spend six months' leave of absence in Florida for the benefit of his health.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton once upon a time "tailored" for a living in Wyndham county, Vermont. The shingle narrating the fact is still in the possession of a local admirer. [Beginning of a boom for 1884 or 1885.]

Senator Blaine is described by the Nation as "essentially a rocketry, journalistic kind of man, fond of rows and sensations." The Nation further says that he "would be a most unsafe person to put in among the costly and fragile china of the state department."

Probably none of the congratulatory dispatches received by Eugene Hale, on his nomination for senator, were so dearly cherished as the one from his boys, which ran this way: "Hurrah for Maine! Hurrah for papa! Chandler, Fred, and the Boss." Chandler, the eldest, is about 8 years of age, while the "Boss" is scarcely four.

Mr. Spurgeon wrote the other day that the most useful members of a church were usually those who would "be doing harm if they were not doing good. They could not be chips in the porridge—they must flavor it in one way or the other." "In my young days," he continued, "I feared I said many odd things and made many blunders, but my audiences were not hypercritical, and no newspaper writers dogged my heels; and so I had a happy training-ground in which, by continual practice, I attained such a degree of ready speech as I now possess. There is no way of learning to preach which can be compared to preaching itself. If you want to swim you must get into the water."

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Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to; we cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. All subscriptions to the Weekly or Daily, are struck off the list at expiration.

Mr. Harry Hes is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette to effect any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon. Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette.

From Saturday's Daily.

From a gentleman who came up from Alamosa yesterday, we learn that the late storm has extended pretty well south. Alamosa and in San Luis Park the snow is much deeper than here and the storm there was much more severe as it was accompanied by fierce winds. All trains on the San Juan extension of the Denver and Rio Grande were delayed several hours. Throughout the entire Cucharas valley the snow is from six to eight inches deep, also at Trinidad and El Moro.

The question is frequently asked as to who has a right to skin cattle found dead on the plains. The Colorado Cattle Grower's association, which held a special meeting in Denver, on January 7th, adopted the following regarding this subject:

WHEREAS, It has been reported to this association that certain parties throughout the cattle range are skinning cattle without authority from owners, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Colorado Cattle Grower's association give no notice that any person or persons found skinning any cattle belonging to any member of the association without written authority from the owners of such cattle will be prosecuted to the extent of the law bearing on this subject.

Personal.

Mr. H. A. True left on the Leadville express last evening for New Mexico.

Mr. John Russell of the firm of Messrs. Alexander & Russell arrived in the city yesterday afternoon accompanied by his family.

Mr. H. Potter who for some time past has acted as clerk at the National is now the advance agent of Theodore's Troubadours.

No Visible Means of Support.

We learned yesterday that one of the three tramps who were in the building which was destroyed by fire near the Denver and Rio Grande freight depot, at an early hour last Sunday morning, will lose his teeth from the effect of the burns which he sustained. It seems that he and the other two tramps had taken shelter in the shanty for the night. In order to keep warm they built a fire on the ground in the rear end of the shanty, around which they were sleeping. One of the tramps was aroused from his slumbers by the burning of his clothes, when it was discovered that the entire front of the building was in a blaze. There was only one entrance to the place, and this exit was shut off by the flames. Two of the tramps succeeded in crawling out through a small hole in the roof after having had their clothes slightly scorched. The remaining one tried to effect an exit in the same manner, but his clothes caught fast and detained him until the lower part of his limbs were badly burned. He was taken to the poor-house, where he is receiving the attention of the county physician. The saddest feature of the affair is the fact of a tramp having lost his only visible means of support—his feet.

Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with County Clerk Eaton, of the Mexican National Railway company. The incorporators are Messrs. Hanson A. Risley, John E. Lundstrom, James Correy, Eugene R. Cosson and Edward B. Sawtell, all residents of Colorado Springs. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$65,000,000, divided into \$100 shares. The object of the company is described to be "to enter into, receive by purchase, assignment, or transfer, or assume contracts to construct, complete, equip, maintain, renew, manage and operate any line or lines of railroad or telegraph situated within the territory of the Republic of Mexico, or within the territory of any of the states of said republic, and also any other line or lines of railroad and telegraph situated within any of the states or territories of the United States, as may be determined upon."

The Board of Directors for the first year is composed of the following gentlemen: William J. Palmer, Charles S. Woeris-hoffer, Henry Morgan, Joseph D. Potts, Charles R. Flint, Edward Lewis, George Whitney, Francis H. Jackson, Charles S. Hinchman, Louis Sommerhoff, John Pratt, Henry Morton and William Wagner. The principal office of the company is to be at Colorado Springs, and provision is also made for an office in the City of Mexico.

Colorado College.

The student correspondent for the Mountaineer who writes up the items of interest from Colorado college succeeds in getting together each week an interesting column. From his contributions this week we make the following extracts: "The last meeting of the legislative assembly was more successful than the preceding. The consideration of the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the capitol site in Denver was resumed. The previous question was ordered. Mr. Cooper, representative from Arapahoe, closed the debate in a speech favoring the bill. A pending amendment reducing the amount to \$1,000 was voted down, and the roll was called on the passage of the bill. The vote resulted, for the bill 8, against 26."

"Mr. McMorris, of Clear Creek, presented a railroad bill which was referred to the committee on education. It is understood that Miss Johnson, of Hinsdale, chairman of this committee, is opposed to the bill and that it is likely to be reported against. A resolution on the silver question and one endorsing Mr. Belford's course in congress regarding silver were referred to the committee on national affairs. The committee on rules were instructed to prepare an order of business. It was ordered that at the next meeting, the time before three o'clock be devoted to the investigation of a bribery case, and that the Belford resolution be made the order for three o'clock. The people are invited to come."

"I forgot to say last week that Colorado College observed the day of prayer for colleges. The first steps toward the organization of the College Union were taken that day."

"The second social meeting of the College Union will be held at Mr. Eli Johnson's home at a quarter past seven next Saturday evening. All college students are invited."

"The Philocallians meet at a quarter past one every Friday. A part of their programme will be minute speeches by members. Their meetings are public."

"Professor Loud is delivering two lessons a week to his class in astronomy."

"The following is a fact:

"Professor—Where was the Bosphorus?"

"Freshman—It was where it is now."

"Among the text-books in use in the college is The Philology of the English Tongue, by John Earle. I quote in regard to a certain absurd word which we quite frequently use:

"The out form of 'gent,' as a less ceremonious substitute for the full expression of gentleman, had once made considerable way, but its career was blighted in a court of justice. It is about twenty years ago that two young men, being brought before a London magistrate, described themselves as 'gents.' The magistrate said he considered that designation little better than 'blackguard.' The abbreviation form has never been able to recover that shock—Philology, ed. iii., p. 342."

"Whether 'gents' ties and 'gents' fine boots' are as common in England as here I know not. But I fear 'gent' has enough of vitality to live in the language of advertisements at least."

"Professor Sheldon desires each member of his class in Horace to select for himself an ode of which to make a careful, studied translation."

"Professor Sheldon stirred up the pupils yesterday morning in regard to the time they studied their lessons. He told them that Charles Sumner sometimes studied eighteen hours a day. As to whether many of our students study enough there can be but one opinion, and that opinion is emphatically that they do not. There is no likelihood that any of them will study eighteen hours out of twenty-four, and I almost fear this example is more likely to frighten pupils than to induce study."

The Silver Cliff Republican says: "Parties who have recently visited the Denver & Rio Grande railroad report the workmen are almost through blasting at the difficult points. Large numbers of men and teams are being employed, and the work is rapidly being pushed toward the Cliff. Let her come."

From Sunday's Daily.

Mr. C. E. Aiken is offering Thurlow's Colorado views at 25 cents a dozen. These are remarkably low figures and those wanting a good assortment of views should avail themselves of the opportunity.

At the meeting of the Horticultural society last night Mr. Crawford submitted as samples of fruit raised in this vicinity some elegant apples grown by Mr. D. M. Rose, on his ranch south of the city.

Necessity is the mother of invention. Denver city water is so bad that all kinds of substitutes have been suggested but the proprietor of the American house has developed the most ingenuity. The Denver Tribune thus describes his plan: "A little ingenuity recently displayed by the proprietor of the American house may serve as an example worthy of imitation to those who do not prefer muddy water as a beverage. The plan is very simple. Mr. Smith sank a well in his cellar, protecting its walls with casings till the surface or seepage water was reached. Thence an iron pipe was inserted to a sufficient depth to reach the pure clear water which courses through the earth, free from the contamination of city filth. From this source he draws his supply for all uses in the hotel, besides having a sufficiency for every department of his house."

FALSE PRETENSES.

How a Nice Young Man Got a Brand New Overcoat

A warrant was issued out of Justice Pixley's court yesterday and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Clement for the arrest of G. H. Potter, for sometime a clerk at the National hotel. The facts in the case are as follows: Potter, under representation that he was still in the employ of Mr. Callahan, of the National hotel, procured an overcoat from Mr. Chas. Stearns, the tailor, and gave in payment for the same an order on Mr. Callahan.

The overcoat was given into his possession at a late hour Friday night, and immediately after procuring it Potter took the Leadville express for Pueblo. Yesterday morning while looking over the GAZETTE Mr. Stearns was somewhat surprised to notice that Potter had left the city as the advance agent of Theodore's Troubadours. This was the first intimation he had that Potter was not in the employ of the National, and upon inquiry he learned that he had left the National during the early part of the week.

In his representations to Mr. Stearns he stated that he expected to remain at the National during the summer, as Mr. Callahan, the proprietor, intended to spend several months in the mining districts, and proposed leaving him in charge of the hotel during his absence. On these representations Mr. Stearns let him have the overcoat, but not until the order of \$35 above referred to had been given him. Mr. Potter has heretofore sustained a good reputation, and has held several positions of trust in the city. Official Clement has gone to Pueblo to effect his arrest and will probably return to this city with him to day. It is the opinion of his friends that he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of matters upon his return.

The Horticultural Society.

The El Paso County Horticultural Society met in the library rooms last evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. A number of our most prominent citizens were present.

The Rev. E. R. Wood was elected president pro tem, and R. T. Crawford secretary.

The committee on by laws appointed at the last meeting reported through its chairman, Geo. H. Parsons, a series of by laws which were unanimously adopted.

A roll of membership was opened and some twenty signatures were attached.

An election for officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Geo. H. Parsons.

Vice Presidents, Col. George De La Vergne, Henry McAllister, Jr., A. K. Frost.

Recording secretary, L. R. Allen.

Corresponding secretary, Robert T. Crawford.

Treasurer, Col. E. T. Ensign.

Mr. Frost spoke of the Preoperturian tree, grown successfully on the Sierra Nevada mountains, and thought that the tree would do well here.

Major McAllister spoke at length upon the subject of grape culture, and thought that it was of great importance to the people of the whole state. He was of the opinion that an infinite variety of grapes could be grown here as well as in any part of the country, and urged that greater attention be given to it in the future. He was followed by Mr. Snyder, Colonel De La Vergne, Messrs. Parsons, Ensign, Gumm and others, upon the same subject.

Upon motion of Colonel De La Vergne, the subject of apple and grape culture was selected for discussion at the next meeting.

On motion, the society adjourned to meet on next Saturday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

John Hendricks, the sneak thief who had his trial before Justice Pixley, Friday afternoon, not being able to furnish the required bonds for his appearance at the next term of the district court, was committed to jail.

The Denver & Rio Grande company are now selling through tickets to Santa Fe, and passengers, even if they do have to travel 25 miles in stage coaches, can accomplish the journey in 15 hours less time than they can on the Santa Fe road.

Mr. J. H. Woodgate offers to sell his boot and shoe business, as his position of revenue collector demands his entire attention.

Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect and practical stair builder, is now engaged in constructing the Opera House stairs, and while in his shop yesterday we were shown plans of the work. There are four flights, two from the lobby to the balcony circle, and two platform flights from the hall to the second and third floors. They are composed of ash, rises and strings, Georgia pine steps and black walnut balustrades and newel posts. The latter, especially those at the front of the flight, leading to the balcony circle, are of handsome design and finish. The contract price for the work above mentioned is \$1,400.

The sneak thieves still seem to be plying their vocation in the city and various complaints are being made to the officers. On Saturday night Mr. A. N. Wheeler had a valuable overcoat stolen while he was eating supper at Kenney's restaurant. The coat was hanging on a hook near the entrance and must have been taken by some one who had taken his supper there.

RUNNING WILD.

A Car on the Manitou Railroad Slips Its Brakes and Runs to the City.

Yesterday afternoon while the train men were making up a freight train at Manitou, a flat car loaded with lumber was run out on the main track and the brakes set while the engineer was switching the remainder of the cars. A few moments afterward the discovery was made that the car had slipped its brakes and started down grade toward this city. It had already gained too much velocity to be over taken, and all efforts to stop it would only be useless. It was at first thought that while turning some of the sharp curves in the vicinity of Dr. Bell's residence the car would leave the track and plunge down the hill side. But it continued its wild flight down grade and up grade, and it is estimated that at certain places between Colorado City and Manitou, the car must have attained a velocity of 60 miles an hour. At Colorado City the car was not running very rapidly as it had just overcome considerable of an up grade, but when it crossed the Monument bridge and approached the Y, it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. As it turned from the main track onto the Y the car left the track and scattered the lumber in all directions. It was lucky that the car jumped the track when it did, for had it run one hundred feet further, it would have struck an engine standing on the track and demolished things generally. Strange to say, no damage was done further than that sustained by the car itself. Conductor Sawyer thinks he has discovered a novel scheme for rapid transit and cheap unloading, and he wants it understood that the patent has been applied for. All infringements on the same will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The stock of groceries belonging to McAfferty Bros. was yesterday sold, under constable sale, by Sheriff Dana. The goods were purchased by M. Odle.

A young man who was in attendance on Judge Pixley's court yesterday, walked off with the judge's overcoat and left his own in its place. The judge might have been seen yesterday afternoon charging around with a rather severe look in his eye, in search of that young man. He said if his coat was returned the abductor of that garment might go scot free, but if not—We understand that the coat was returned. Both were made of similar material hence the mistake.

Forming a New Firm.

Our readers will learn from a notice in another column that Messrs. Hallowell & Wills, the successful firm of real estate dealers in this city, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Hallowell's health is such that he is required to take a season's rest from the cares of business. Mr. Hallowell has been one of the most prominent business men of Colorado Springs, and he has a reputation for energy, probity and business ability second to none. He has been successful in his venture, and we hope he will find renewed health during his rest.

Mr. H. LeB. Wills announces that he will continue the business in the old, familiar office on Tejon street, and that he has associated with him in the business Mr. F. W. Hale, a gentleman of means who has recently arrived from the east. Mr. Hale is a lawyer by profession, having practiced five years at the Massachusetts bar. This will be of material aid in the real estate business. This will form a strong firm which will maintain the high reputation of the past. Mr. Wills has gained the confidence of the people by his strict attention to business, his obliging manners and his thoroughly honorable conduct. We wish the new firm the greatest success.

THE DESTRUCTIVE COOK STOVE.

It Explodes, Although no One Knew It Was Loaded.

Yesterday morning just as the pupils at the Deaf Mute Institute had eaten breakfast an explosion occurred in the kitchen. It seems that the water heating box connected with the cooking range got out of order, and soon after being filled with cold water, burst with considerable force, completely demolishing the stove, blowing out the windows in the kitchen and scattering its contents promiscuously around. There were three persons in the room at the time and their escape from serious injury seem remarkable. The superintendent was in the kitchen attending to some duties. The cook and one of the little girls were standing a short distance from the stove. When the explosion occurred the room was instantly filled with smoke, steam and ashes. Mr. Kennedy was struck on the chin and side of the face and somewhat bruised. The cook was thrown violently to the floor, but received slight injuries. The little girl's face and head were covered with soot and dirt and it was at first thought that she had been severely burned. Examination, however, showed that she was uninjured. It was fortunate that the building did not take fire.

As soon as information of the accident was communicated to them, Messrs. France and Stewart, trustees, visited the Institute. In a short time the debris was cleared away, and the old stove, discarded some time ago, was put up until a new range could be obtained. About \$200 is the extent of damages sustained.

RUBY CAMP MINES.

Something About Some Doubtful and Some Not Doubtful Properties.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.

RUBY CAMP, February 10: During the past three weeks I have received letters asking in regard to the properties of the Standard Mining company, whose properties are claimed to consist of four silver-bearing lode claims in this district, 320 acres of bituminous coal, three miles south of Irwin. I have not seen the prospectus of the company, but if I may judge from the letters I have received, the showing made therein is quite favorable, and the inducements to invest greater than are usually found in such documents, for my correspondents seem most favorably impressed therewith.

Before receiving these letters I had never heard of the Standard company, nor of any of the mines (!) belonging to it. Since then, I have made frequent inquiries in regard to the company, and of the properties on which it was formed. So far I have not found a man who had ever heard of the company, or of any of the mines with the exception of the Tiger, which is located near the Ruby King mine. This one, all say, is in slide or debris, and has not, and cannot have the sign of a vein. It would be almost, or quite, impossible that a valuable strike should be made in a district of so limited a territorial extent as has this, without its becoming generally known. I have tried, too, to learn who are the probable movers and owners in the company, but have found none who can even make a guess. Not knowing personally, and failing in all my attempts to learn anything of the property beyond what is above given, I am not prepared to speak definitely in regard to the worth of the properties of the Standard Mining company. It may be that their showing is too bright, and for this reason I should advise that those thinking to invest in its stock go slow.

In contrast with the above I might put before the report of the secretary of the Elk Mountain Mining company of Colorado springs which I have just received. This is the most modest thing of the kind I remember to have seen. It was evidently not the intention to overstate in any particular. Much of a favorable nature might ruthfully have been added. The company owns a large number of claims, concerning some of which I will speak: There is no question in regard to the Mosquito, Lucy, Copley, Dell Forest and Baby; the Funkadora and the one near to it (the Sinclair) would require much work to get through the cap rock, and for this reason I think less of these. They are in a good locality for rich ore and no doubt good at length. I like the Mosquito and Lucy best; they are in the same formation as his in which I work this winter. I see by my work that the rock changes at depth, which makes the surface rock in which opened what might be termed "cap." The formation below is the same as that in which are found the best ores in San Juan—the best of all mineral bearing rock. With veins so well defined I think they would not have to go deep to find large veins of ore. The ore in that locality is the purest and richest found in the district, it would not require smelting, but could be treated by lixiviation or amalgamation. These processes are not above one-half the expense of smelting and save a large percentage of the silver. All the properties are in good localities.

A move has been made to supply the town of Irwin with water from Brennan's Lake, and \$10,000 has been appropriated by the town officials for this purpose. At present it is not known where the money was appropriated is. The town treasury is found to have leaked last year. It was quite empty when the present officers came into power. Some think water will not be introduced this year.

A Miners Union has been organized in Irwin. The purpose, or object, of which has not been made public. The camp is yet too new to be materially injured by orders of this kind. It will probably die for want of proper subsistence.

The weather last week was quite mild. The snow settled to an average of less than five feet. For a few days past the thermometer has ranged about zero. Tonight, at eight o'clock, —5.

The road between Irwin and Gunnison is in good condition; the hack makes regular tri-weekly trips, and freight is coming in as needed.

E. C.

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

Rainbows and Golden Circles Around the Moon.

There was visible the most beautiful celestial phenomenon last evening that we have ever seen. When the moon rose it was surrounded with a bright golden halo and beams of golden light extended from it at right angles like the spokes of a wheel. When the moon had arisen about ten degrees above the horizon the scene reached its most beautiful point. The radiating beams of light extending half way to the zenith in one direction, and a corresponding distance in the remaining three directions terminated in segments of a rainbow with the prismatic colors plainly visible. At the zenith a distinct bow was visible with its curve reversed as compared with that described around the noon. To the north and south and quite low down in the west were two nebulous clouds of white at equal angles with the beams of light and evidently a part of the phenomenon. This unusual

appearance in the heavens attracted the attention of the people on the streets, who in spite of the cold stood and gazed at it for many minutes.

This phenomenon remained visible in all its beauty until nine o'clock. After that for about an hour the moon shone bright and clear as usual but shortly after ten o'clock two brilliant rings of prismatic colors were observed. The moon occupying the centre of one and the second, of at least twice the diameter of the first, cut the first, with its circumference at one point passing directly across the disk of the moon.

BILL NYE AND BOOMERANG.

Some Critical and Analytical Remarks on Nye's New Book.

Bill Nye, the witty man of Wyoming, has published a book. It is entitled "Bill Nye and Boomerang." Bill Nye is a funny man and Boomerang is a mule. The mule evidently was not consulted as to the title or his name would not have come second. However Nye does the square thing by the mule, for he prints Boomerang's portrait and modestly omits his own; at least that's the way it looks to us. If we have made a mistake we apologize to the mule. The book is a handsome one and has two gilt edged mules depicted on the cover. We imagine this is a sly joke of the author's who imagines his readers saying to themselves as they gaze on the two mules, "When shall we three meet again."

But the mule after all is the smaller part of the volume. Bill Nye is evidently the senior partner in the firm. The fun of the author is peculiar in this respect: he always improves on originals. Take his remodeled speech of Spartacus to the Gladiators, it is a good deal funnier than the original oration. Then his story of the Prodigal son makes one laugh very much more than the one on which it is founded. There is also another peculiarity about the fun retailed in this book (with reduced rates to the trade) and that is that there is a vast quantity of contemporaneous human interest in it. What can be of more present and vital interest to a man than the temperature of a bumble bee. Bill Nye makes the great discovery that bumble bees are red hot. This is a scientific fact of contemporaneous interest. Even were we a cynical critic we could not sit down on such a genius, we refer to Bill Nye and not the bumble bee.

This is a great book. It will do a great deal of good, for it will doubtless result in the assassination of its author, while the undertakers to dance for joy. The undertakers in this city have already bought up all the copies they could find and have presented them to their tardy customers. The town already begins to feel the gloomy influence. There is one satisfaction left us, however, and that is that a dose of Bill Nye is instant and painless death; while the readers of Burdette, or Bailey, or Lewis linger in untold agonies and finally become gibbering idiots.

Hitherto we have restrained ourselves. Now we will say just what we think of the book regardless of its author's feelings. It is a book full of western fun. The characters are western men, and mules, and coyotes and Indians and so forth. It is the wittiest book that has recently appeared. It contains many things that will not be forgotten. Bill Nye is truly the wit of the west, as well as Wyoming's wit. His book is indispensable to every well regulated family. We hope that it will have the large sale it merits.

Biographical.

The Denver Republican of yesterday observed the adjournment of the legislature by giving short biographical sketches of all of the members of the third legislature of the state. These sketches contain little more than the birth, age and politics of the members. We quote the sketches of El Paso representatives:

C. E. STUBBS.

Mr. Stubbs, of the Tenth district, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1844; graduated at Ann Arbor (Michigan) university, and was admitted to the practice of law in West Virginia in 1866. He was district attorney at Shepherdstown for four years, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1871. On account of failing health he came to Colorado in 1872 and located at Colorado Springs, where he has since resided. He is married, a republican, and was elected last fall.

C. W. BARKER.

Charles W. Barker was born in Jefferson county, New York, February, 1st, 1839. He was educated at Oberlin college, Ohio. Came to Colorado in 1876 and located at Manitou, where he now resides. During the war he served for three years as scout in the First Indiana cavalry. Is engaged in the hotel business. Never held any public office until elected a representative from El Paso county. He is married, and politically is a republican.

M. A. FOSTER.

M. A. Foster was born in New Hampshire in 1834; is self educated; came to Colorado in 1850; is engaged in stock raising, and never before held a public office. He represents El Paso county, is a republican and married.

According to the report received from the Peak at 9 o'clock last night the thermometer registered 14 below zero, while the velocity of the wind was 14 miles an hour. The mercury at the same time in the city was 13 below zero.

The severe wind yesterday blew the deep cuts on the Denver & Rio Grande, near Castle Rock, full of snow, and the morning express, due here at 11:35, did not reach here until 7:30 last evening.

From Wednesday's Daily.

MORE ABOUT THE MOON.

Some Empirical Scientific and Poetical Explanations of Her Course.

One of the principal topics of conversation yesterday was the wonderful celestial phenomenon of the evening before. Every one was charmed with its transcendent beauty, and every one had a theory to advance as to its cause. Some were full of long scientific names, having evidently taken a peep into the cyclopedia before coming down town. Others less learned, or not possessing a cyclopedia, expressed crude notions and wild guesses, while still others were as firmly convinced that the weird appearance of the moon and sky the night before was a symbol and a sign, as was Constantine with his "In hoc signo." We heard several persons remark that it was a sign of cold weather, and considering the fact that the thermometer indicated 13 degrees below zero when the phenomenon appeared, we do not think the sign failed.

There being so much discussion as to the cause of the phenomenon we give briefly the conclusions of scientists upon the subject. In the first place these phenomena are peculiar to the polar regions and are never seen in warm countries nor in the summer. This has led scientists to believe that the phenomenon is connected with cold. The fact that in the aurora, peculiar to high latitudes, and in the sun dogs and moon dogs, or parhelia and paraselenae, prismatic colors abound, has led to the conclusion that refraction of light is the cause. Putting these two facts together and knowing that fragments of ice make excellent refractors, the inference is drawn that refraction of light through ice crystals is the cause of such phenomena. In the matter of the aurora, however, doctors disagree, the theory of electrical action being held by some.

One of the most original explanations of the phenomenon was given by a rather pale looking young man with red eyes, who was conversing with a friend. Said he: "I was going home last night about ten o'clock, after paying a number of visits to several drug stores on particular business, when all at once the sidewalk flew up and hit me on the head. When I had recovered consciousness I saw all sorts of rings, and balls of fire, and red, white and blue streamers around the moon, and then I knew that I was going to have another severe attack. I was very happy this morning when I woke up and read an account of the facts of the cause in the GAZETTE."

Prof. Tractor, of Manitou, is always ready to come forward with an electrical and electrifying theory of every phenomenon under the sun, or moon either, for that matter, and therefore we were not at all surprised to receive the following letter from him yesterday:

MANITOU, COLORADO,
February 15, 1881.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The celestial phenomenon which attracted so much attention on Monday night and which has been the source of ill omen prognostications can, I am happy to state, be explained. I was the cause of it all. I have lately perfected my light-spectroscopic reflectograph and was experimenting with it on the roof of my house in Manitou and this caused all the trouble. It was the first clear evening we have had since the instrument's completion and I took advantage to give it a good trial. If I had thought for an instant that it would work so perfectly, I would have given notice in the papers so that no one would be astonished, and thus have saved the Denver people from the many colds taken while watching the effect.

The instrument is an intricate one consisting of a duplex reflector, a binocular object discriminator combined with a magneto-dynamic motor. The binocular is placed on a plane with the earth's orbit and at an angle of 45 degrees with the paraselenae than a strong current of electricity is sent to the duplex and passing through a refractor of a power corresponding to the cube of the square root of the 4th power of N. G. the wonderful effect is produced. I send you a drawing of the instrument.

PROF. TRACTOR.

The drawing sent us by the professor looked like a Herald war map, and as it would have taken five pages of this paper to print it, we have concluded to omit it, especially as his explanations of the workings of the instrument are so clear.

A lady contributor, however, sends us the cleverest solution of the phenomenon that we have received. She says in her note that she is sure the man in the moon has cast an affectionate eye on Colorado, the youngest and brightest, as well as the richest of states, and that he took occasion on the evening of the 14th of February to send a valentine by way of the high line. This lady signs her note N. I. W. The verses she sends us are as follows:

VALENTINE.

The Man in the Moon to Colorado:
My Valentine thou, Miss Colorado,
The youngest and brightest of states,
Then a token I place in the heavenly blue
When slightly ajar are the gates.
Thou art rich, and I symbol it plainly to all,
By golden and silvery gleams
That flash from the halo surrounding the moon,
Where I dwell, looking down through its beams.
As Diana, the huntress, wherever she went,
These servants had at her call,
So my four Lunar dogs in leash I present,
Full blooded sky terriers all.
And now I have given thee, Colorado,
This wondrous picture divine,
Wilt take it and hold it in memory dear,
As the man in the moon's valentine?

Secretary W. E. Pabor, of the state horticultural society, announces that, wishing to prepare a complete list of all persons engaged or interested in pomology, horticulture, floriculture and arboriculture in the state of Colorado, those who are paying any attention, either as professionals or amateurs, to these pursuits, are cordially requested to send him their names, postoffice address, specialties cultivated, and such information as to the progress of these growing industries in their immediate vicinity, as they are willing to favor the society with, in order that correspondence and mutual benefit may result therefrom.

Be economical and save your good white rags. The GAZETTE will pay five cents a pound for them. Thus far one family has brought around 10½ pounds of rags and increased the balance in the treasury with 52½ cents. If any one family in this city should follow this practice for every day in the year (excepting Sundays) for seven hundred years; or if seven hundred families should follow it every day in the year (excepting Sundays) for one year, it would amount to over \$100,000. The interest on this amount would be \$20 a day.

MORAL.—Bring in your rags.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. E. A. Low has purchased Mr. M. C. Wilbur's interest in the livery business and the firm in the future will be known as Messrs. Hundley & Low. The transfer went into effect yesterday.

We notice in another column that Mr. M. C. Wilbur had sold his interest in the livery business to Mr. E. A. Low. Mr. Wilbur does not retire to leave the city, and is thinking seriously of embarking in the mercantile business.

Eight carloads of iron pipe for the water mains arrived in the city yesterday from Pueblo, and teams are busily engaged in transferring it from the cars to the trenches beyond Colorado City. Considerable delay has been caused by the non arrival of the pipe, and now that they are here the contractors can push the work without interruption.

Messrs. Bacon & Kneaw have recently made some material improvements in the office of their livery barn. Pictures of many of the most celebrated horses, including St. Julien and Maud S., have been handsomely framed and arranged upon the walls, and the office now presents the appearance of some of the noted resorts for horsemen, which are seen on Harlem Lane and Brighton road.

Considerable trouble has lately been experienced at the postoffice on account of insufficient postage on third and fourth class matter dropped in the office for circulation, and those sending magazines, etc., should see that they have the required postage on them before being dropped in the box. The new ruling in reference to local drop letters is that a one cent stamp shall be placed on every letter weighing one ounce or fraction thereof.

The Detroit Free Press, in giving an account of the annual round up of the Rocky Mountain division of the Independent Order of Forty Liars, says:

"We have several prominent visiting members here from other parts of the country, among whom I am gratified to name Brother Eli Perkins, Brother O'Keefe, of Pike's Peak, and Brothers Morey and Barnum, from the East, who will address the meeting perhaps a few moments after other business has been disposed of."

No eastern mail again yesterday which makes five days since any mail has been received from the east. Mr. Charley Howbert, of the postoffice force, went to Pueblo yesterday for the purpose of assisting the mail agent to distribute the large mail that was expected to arrive but he returned last night no mail having as yet arrived in Pueblo. He said that one of the delayed Santa Fe trains was expected to arrive in Pueblo at six o'clock last night but would only bring one mail, the one that should have been here last Saturday. The delay is a source of much inconvenience to Postmaster Price and his clerks.

Several days ago we gave the account of a runaway that occurred on Tejon street, in which we stated that the horse had taken to the plains and could not be found. After a two days' search the horse, with the buggy still attached to him, was found in the vicinity of Templeton's Gap. Neither the horse or the buggy had sustained any material damage. The animal was the property of Mr. B. W. Holly and had only a few moments before the runaway occurred been taken from a freight car at the depot, having been sent here from Denver. The horse is a valuable one and was entered in many of last season's races.

Personal.

Mr. A. C. Willard, the architect, went to Denver yesterday on business connected with the Opera House.

The Hon. H. A. Risley and wife were among the departures for Denver on the afternoon express yesterday.

Mr. C. F. Sugg, traveling salesman for the Graham Paper Co., of St. Louis, who has been in the city several days left yesterday afternoon for Salt Lake City.

Mr. W. F. Hunt, of the firm of Messrs. Aiken & Hunt, left for Chicago yesterday via Denver and the Union Pacific route. He will remain absent several weeks.

THE MOON'S PHENOMENA EXPLAINED.

Interesting Letter from Prof. Loud.

At our request Professor F. H. Loud has kindly furnished the following information regarding the phenomena in the heavens on Monday night last:

The beautiful lunar halo which was visible through the evening of February 14, seems to have excited abundant speculation both in this city and Denver. Fortunately for our curiosity, the phenomenon belongs to a class whose laws have been comparatively well investigated, and what I can offer your readers in the way of explanation will be mainly drawn from the works of Profs. Loomis and Snell.

In the first place, what were the observed facts? The air was cold and still, and filled with particles of frost, which one observer at least noticed descending about him to the earth. As the moon rose, bright patches of color were seen on either side, at a distance of about 23°. At the same time, a vertical band of white light extended from the moon, toward the zenith, and below her to the horizon. This band was very bright soon after moonrise, but faded as she approached the meridian. Soon after its formation a similar colorless band extended horizontally through the moon, forming a cross with the former and extending to the centers of the prismatically colored patches before mentioned, and indeed beyond them; until, late in the evening it extended completely around the sky. It broadened and diminished in brightness as it receded from the moon. As this circle extended, the patches of colored light also increased in length, and appeared as arcs of a circle, 45° in diameter, surrounding the moon. To my observations this circle was prismatically colored as far as it extended, but another observer, who saw it later in the evening, tells me that then the upper and lower portions had become nearly or quite colorless. While the colored portion at the altitude of the moon appeared to be arcs of another circle having its center on the circumference of the former, at its highest point. Let me denote the various parts thus far mentioned by letters, to avoid confusion: calling the white vertical beam A; the horizontal circle, (also white) B; the circle 45° in breadth, with the moon in its center C; and the circle whose center was on or near the circumference of C, vertically above the moon, D. As will be seen, I shall offer no explanation of the circle D, which I did not myself see; but I put the observation on record, because, considering its source, there can be no doubt of its accuracy. Other parts of the phenomenon, which were not visible at the time I observed it, or escaped my notice, but which were reported by others, and agree with the theory of the halo, were (E) a fainter circle having, like C, its center at the moon, but of about twice as great a diameter; and (F) a short prismatically colored arc tangent to C at its highest point, and curving in the opposite direction.

The whole phenomenon is due to minute crystals of ice, such as constitute the highest clouds, but which on that cold evening extended from near the earth's surface to a considerable height in the air. These crystals are generally long six sided prisms, the alternate faces inclined to each other at the angle of 60°. These six-sided needles are scattered in all positions, but the majority, in settling through the still air, take a position in which their longest faces are truly vertical. The moon-light reflected from these vertical faces, from crystals on all sides of the observer, produced the horizontal circle B. Of course for every crystal which was properly situated to send the light to the observer's eye, there would be hundreds in the immediate neighborhood which would reflect it in other directions. The latter rays would be simply lost to this observer, while all of the former class would conspire to form a circle of white light, with its centre in the zenith. It will be plain on a moment's reflection that this band near the moon could be no broader than the moon's own diameter, while in the opposite quarter of the sky a slight inclination of some of the crystals from the true vertical would reflect the light from a wider vertical range of direction, hence the broadening of the band in the quarter opposite the moon, while its greater faintness was due to the same cause for which the general illumination of the sky is least in the quarter furthest from the illuminating body. So much for the circle B. The band A was the result of similar reflections from the small planes bounding the ends of the prisms of ice at their top and bottom. Hence, as before, the observer would lose the reflection from all faces except those, the perpendicular to which lay in the vertical plane between himself and the moon. These would produce a vertical beam of light. But when the moon had risen to such a height that the rays leaving the top planes would be reflected upward, while the lower planes could only be reached through the crystal, this beam A disappeared. To account for the colored circles, we shall have to trace the course of the rays which penetrated the crystals. These would be refracted precisely as in a triangular prism, and it can be mathematically shown that a very large proportion would leave the prism at an angle of about 22½° to the direction in which they entered it. This would produce the rainbow light at that angular distance from the moon; which was brightest in a horizontal direction from the latter, because the

greater part of the crystals were vertically placed, as previously explained. Inclination of the crystals in this case, instead of scattering the light as before, would merely extend the colored arc around the moon. A few, however, would be so inclined that the light entering the prism at one of its lateral faces would pass through the base to the observer's eye. These would form the circle E. Finally, to account for F, we shall have to suppose that some of the crystals had their axes horizontal and directed towards various points of the compass. On optical principles, the light refracted through these prisms would form an arc tangent to the circle C, which appears to have been the position observed. F. H. LOUD.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 16.

LEADVILLE.

Something About Stocks—Scoopier, Hibernia and Little Pittsburg.

LEADVILLE, February 15, 1880: Ever since the new strike in the Scoopier, on Yankee hill, mining circles here have watched the progress of development with the greatest interest. It has been understood that the ore body has been found to be quite extensive, with a fair proportion of high grade. When the strike was made the stock of the company was nominally worth from ten to fifteen cents. Parties on the inside bought largely and made immense profits, as the stock soon jumped to a dollar. Then followed fluctuations, the price ranging from thirty seven to thirty eight cents during the first week of February. Now comes the Chronicle with the assertion that the vein is lost. But those who ought to know assert that the vein is not lost and that the ore body is looking finely. It is probably the purpose of those in control to "bear" the stock by retarding production and circulating false reports as to the condition of the mine. When "Iowa Gulch" gets down to twenty-five a great deal of it will be quietly raked in and the mine will soon be booming again.

On the other hand Hibernia is being "bullied." Every effort is being made to hold up the price of the stock, notwithstanding the mine has for the time being ceased to be largely productive, and must depend upon future developments for profitable returns. Enough money is on hand for a third dividend of ten cents a share, together with a working fund large enough to pay prospecting expenses for several months. Some life ore remains in sight, but the main chute which runs west from the lode is practically worked out. The main portion of the property, on the south side of the gulch, has not yet been prospected, and the chances are that it will prove to be very valuable. The mine is therefore prospectively valuable. Whether the prospect will hold up the stock is a question. The dividends will cease, holders will get impatient and the market will be swamped. Somebody will lose.

The stock quote is now Little Pittsburg. The last quotations make the mine actually worth \$1,600,000. Nobody but a lunatic would pay that for it as it stands. It takes a vast body of ore to net over a million and a half. A very fine body of ore has unquestionably been discovered, but its extent is unknown, and it is not yet going to mill. It may mill on the average one hundred or three hundred ounces. Still, with all the uncertainty, the manipulators are running up the market value of the property beyond reason, and with a moral certainty of another drop, which is bound to catch the innocents. Everything runs to extremes in Wall street, and in the long run the whole mining interest has to suffer.

Some noted properties in camp might be made productive if the men in control desired it. They have their own ends to subserve, and increase or retard production accordingly. Had mining been conducted here in a straight-forward business-like manner, Leadville would have been a much greater marvel, and the production of the camp one-half larger than at present. J. L. LOOMIS.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Wednesday, February 16, 1881:

Carter, J. H.	Howell, John W.
Davis, Byron	Nelson, George W.
Field, Fred M.	Scott, Mrs. T. G.
Fulton, Wm. L.	Stiles, Mrs. B. B.
	Greene, B. F.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisers' letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office. E. I. PRICE, P. M.

A PUNNET SATIRE.

New York Sun, Ind.

We learn from Washington that our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. Jay Gould, will soon take his seat as an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Gould will rank among the able men on the bench. As a man of letters he is not unknown to fame. In early youth his precocious talent discovered itself in a history of his native country. At present he enjoys the unprecedented distinction of being the reputed head of two metropolitan dynasties of different politics. In law Mr. Gould's experience has been extensive. Other men may have been more profound students, but in practical knowledge and nice distinctions in both civil and criminal branches his attainments have long been recognized; and years ago his name in the common speech was familiarly associated with that of David Dudley Field and with other legal luminaries. Meanwhile Mr. Gould has contrived to accumulate one hundred millions, or such a matter, in railways and telegraphs—an amount far exceeding the total earthly possessions of all the other judges. His influence on the bench may be expected to be proportionately great. In his new role Mr. Gould will appear under the name of Stanley Matthews of Ohio.

REMOVING SNOW.

How the Streets of Milan are Cleaned.

The following extract from a paper on "Snow Clearing in Milan" is of interest to this city just now:

"In Milan the snow carts are emptied into the navigable canals and numerous water courses by which the city is intersected; and latterly also into the new sewers in the central portion of the city, which are promptly flushed whenever it snows. During the winter of 1879-80 the cost of cleaning the 1,656,200 square yards total area of squares, streets and lanes within the city walls averaged \$1,000 per inch depth of snow fallen, and for the 502,800 square yards outside the walls the average cost was \$370 per inch depth, equivalent in each case to about 2 1/10 cents per cubic yard. Ordinarily the clearing of the more frequented streets is completed within eight or ten hours after it has stopped snowing; and of the rest, within twenty-four hours, not reckoning night."

"The organization of the admirable arrangements by which this work is accomplished with such remarkable despatch and efficiency is ascribed by the author to his predecessor in its direction, Signor Annibale Gifforni. The city is parcelled out into small districts, numbering 112 for last winter, of varying extent, according to the importance of the work in each. An average rate of pay per inch depth of snow fallen is settled for the whole area of each separate district according to its extent and the particular conditions affecting the several streets and squares comprised within it. Each district is allotted to a contractor, who usually associates with himself six to ten partners, beside the laborers whom he employs. He has to find carts, horses and carsters; the necessary implements—spades, shovels, brooms, scrapers, mattocks, barrows, etc.—are furnished by the city under suitable stipulations for ensuring proper care in their use."

"The contracts are made annually, and the same persons almost always apply for them again year after year. The contractors come principally from the trades that are interrupted by winter—pavers, bricklayers and masons and gravel quarrymen. For the direction and supervision of the work the whole city is divided into four sections, over each of which is appointed an engineer with an assistant, who are aided in the general arrangements by the police surveillance."

"Payment is made only for work effectually done. In each snow storm the depth of snow falling, which is the basis of pay, is ascertained by means of a number of stone posts, fixed in suitable open spaces, clear of shelter from buildings, and each capped with a flat horizontal slab of stone. As soon as it stops snowing, or two or three times during a storm of several hours, the depth of snow caught on the slab is measured by the engineer, in the presence of two of the contractors in his section. The number of men ordinarily engaged in snow clearing on a winter's day is not less than two thousand, and his sometimes rises to three thousand. The stock of implements found by the city, representing a capital of about \$8,000, is housed in two stores in opposite quarters of the city."

"In the winter of 1874-75 the total fall of snow amounted to forty and three quarter inches, and the whole expenditure for clearing it within the city walls exceeded \$42,000; while in 1877-78 the fall was only four and a quarter inches, involving an expenditure of less than \$5,200 for a slightly larger area."

LITTLE JAKIE JONES.

How he Shocked his Dear Old Grandmother in Reading a Recipe.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Old Mrs. Jones borrowed Mrs. Brown's recipe for making watermelon pickle the other day, and, being hard of hearing, as she couldn't see to read very well, she got her grandson, Jakie, to read it for her. Jakie took the paper, like a dutiful child, and, holding it upside down, commenced:

"Take a green watermelon—"

"Why, Jakie, ain't you mistaken? I thought the melon must be ripe."

"Oh, what's the matter wid yew! Gw ever see a watermelon that wasn't green?"

"Cut the watermelon into four halves—"

"But there ain't only two halves to anything. I don't believe you are reading that, Jakie."

"Well, I don't have to, anyhow, that's what the resset says. Then soak it in a pint cup—"

"Oh, dear me! How in the world can you put a watermelon in a pint cup?"

"Well, I ain't here to tell the whereases and howfores. I'm just readin' the facts and you can put in the sofsee to suit your taste. After soakin' the melon put it in a skillet and fry it for five days."

"I wonder if Mrs. Brown sent me such a recipe as that?" said the old lady; but Jakie kept on:

"Then put the watermelon in a quart bowl and pour over it a gallon of vinegar, taking care not to spill the vinegar—"

"I'd just like to know how you can pour a gallon into a quart bowl without spilling any of it," but Jakie continued:

"Then sift a peck of red pepper through a milk strainer over the melon, and to one cup of butter and the white and yokes and shells of three eggs, and throw in the old hen that laid them, and four sticks of cinnamon drops and two table spoonsful of quinine, and run it through a coffee mill and let it stand till it ferments, and then put it in a tin can and due the can to a dog's tail—this will stir it up to the right consistency—and then you can turn it off in crocks and have it ready for use. Serve it cold and spread it on mince pie and pumkin cake, desert, and Jakie slid out of the door and left the old lady looking like a wrinkle on a monument."

New Officers.

From the Leadville Herald.

The appointments of R. W. Woodbury, Colonel Elliott and Colonel Curry were among the most fitting made by the governor. Mr. Woodbury won an excellent reputation in the field, both as a line and staff officer, and participated in some of the most notable engagements of the war; Colonel Elliott was second in command of the famous Mississippi ram fleet, and Colonel Curry went into the army as a private and came out at the head of a regiment. Such appointments as these are creditable to any administration.

Human Trees in India.

The scientific manner in which the native robbers in India prepare for their raids shows a thorough knowledge of the dangers of their calling, and the best guards against them. When their dusky bodies are the least observable they remove their clothes, anoint themselves with oil, and with a single weapon, a keen edged knife suspended from their neck, creep and steal like shadows noiselessly through the darkness. If detected, their greasy and slippery bodies assist them in eluding capture, while their razor bladed knife dextrously severs the wrist of any detaining hand. But the most ingenious device to escape capture is that shown by the Bheel robbers. It often happens that a band of these robbers are pursued by mounted Englishmen, and unable to reach the jungle, find themselves about to be overtaken upon one of those open plains which have been cleared by fire, the only shelter in sight being the blackened trunks or leafless branches of small trees that perished in the flames. For men so skilled in posturing this is shelter enough. Quickly divesting themselves of their scanty clothing, they scatter it with their plunder in small piles over the plain, covering them with their round shields so that they have appearance of lumps of earth and attract no attention. This accomplished, they snatch up a few sticks, throw their body into a contorted position, and stand or crouch immovable until their unsuspecting enemies have galloped by. When all is safe they quickly pick up their spoil and proceed upon their way.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Woods gives an interesting account of these marvelous mimics. "Before the English had become used to these maneuvers, a very ludicrous incident occurred. An officer, with a party of horses, was chasing a small body of Bheel robbers, and was fast overtaking them. Suddenly the robbers ran behind a rock or some such obstacle, which hid them for a moment, and when the soldiers came up the men had mysteriously disappeared. After an unavailing search the officer ordered his men to dismount beside a clump of scorched and withered trees; and the day being very hot, he took off his helmet and hung it on a branch by which he was standing. The branch turned out to be the leg of a Bheel, who burst into a scream of laughter, and flung the astonished officer to the ground. The clump of scorched trees suddenly became metamorphosed into men, and the whole party dispersed in different directions before the Englishmen could recover from their surprise, carrying with them the officer's helmet by way of trophy."

Building Railroads on the Ice.

Philadelphia Times.

Winter in Holland, Denmark, the Norwegian peninsula and Northern Russia sets in early and breaks up late. It is no novelty in those countries to see frozen rivers and bays made use of for temporary railways and even boat yards. In St. Petersburg one of the famous sights of the season is a palace built of ice on the frozen current of the Neva. In Holland enormous traffic is carried on over the ice in all sorts of heavy motors. A railroad on the ice on this continent, however, is a novelty only to be seen between Quebec and Montreal, on the frozen waters of the swift St. Lawrence. A railway on the most improved principle was laid on the ice, the bed having been smoothed and the ties laid somewhat more closely than on terra firma. This was rendered compact by filling in with soft snow and broken ice, the freezing process, of course, solidifying both the roadway and the firmament. Everything worked smoothly and heavy freight cars drawn by engines crossed successfully, but a fatal defect in construction brought the enterprise to grief. That was the neglect to make the bedway wide enough to resist the action of the subcurrent. The consequence was in one trip the engine careened slightly, displacing the road, and then tumbling in, sinking in sixty feet of water. The loss was trifling. The locomotive being rescued almost intact and the engineers having learned a lesson, the river can in future be utilized in the lumber and coal regions with perfect safety.

The Giddy Dance at Rehoboth.

Baltimore Gazette.

The little summer resort below Cape Henlopen, so well known to Baltimore people as Rehoboth, has been afflicted since its birth with a controversy between the ungodly sinners, who are always itching to trip the light fantastic, and the sober sided Methodists, who object to King David's favorite amusement. Until lately the fight between Satan and the saints has been a stubborn one, but the arch enemy has finally won, and the giddy waltzers will hereafter be allowed to keep merry time to the enticing strains of Strauss' music unmolested. Rehoboth was established as a model religious watering place, but the world, the flesh and the other fellow found out what a really pleasant resort it was and have thus finally elbowed the "Discipline" out of the way.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 1/2 bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$1. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. D. Dewar & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

Tonic—Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions. WEAVER.

Castoria—35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAURINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

wm1881*

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Showing the Progress of Colorado Springs the Last Year.

The report of the officers and directors of the National Land and Improvement company, to the stockholders, which is now out, contains a great many valuable statistics, of special interest to the people of Colorado Springs. We make the following extracts from the statement of Chas. B. Lamborn, vice-president of the company:

"The year 1880 has been a prosperous one throughout Colorado. It is estimated that 50,000 settlers have been added to the permanent population of the state. Four hundred miles of railway have been built in various directions, many new and promising mining camps developed, and the older ones have increased their product. The yield of gold, silver, copper and lead in 1880 has been \$23,000,000, against \$18,000,000 in 1879. The cattle and sheep interests have increased, and the farmers, in spite of prolonged drought during the spring and early summer, have secured fair harvests. The total assessment of the state for taxes in 1880 was \$73,776,109, against \$59,590,761 in 1879, showing an increase of \$14,185,348, or twenty per cent. Business in the older and established towns along the mountain base has become settled and permanent, and the outlook at the close of the year is promising and confident."

"Colorado Springs has shared the general prosperity of the state, and has received a fair quota of the new population. According to the census returns of the United States government, made in June, 1880, the total population of the town was 4,286, and it now certainly exceeds 5,000. The assessed value of property, real and personal, of the town for 1880 was \$2,082,740, against \$1,567,420 in 1879, showing an increase of thirty-three per cent, or \$515,320. Colorado Springs is especially a town of homes, and being supplied with pure mountain water and lighted with gas, it is now generally conceded to be the most attractive and healthful place of residence in the state. Many of the buildings erected during the year are of a superior class. Some of the new dwellings have cost from \$5,000 to \$8,000 each, and several others are now in progress which will, when completed, cost \$10,000 each, or upward. Among the larger buildings erected is a fine stone block of stores and offices, at a cost of \$25,000, and a handsome and well arranged theatre, which will soon be finished, at a cost of \$60,000."

"The total cost of new buildings and improvements in the town during 1880 is estimated at \$400,000. The market prices of real estate have materially advanced during the year, and the number of transfers made have been unusually large. The Colorado Springs company sold in 1880:

Thirty-four lots in Colorado Springs for \$12,120 00
Seventeen lots in Manitou for 7,375 00
160 acres above Manitou in Ute Pass at \$9 38 per acre 1,500 00
32.7 acres outlying lands at an average of \$32 72 per acre 1,010 00

Making total sales for 1880 \$22,005 00

In July last the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company completed a short line connecting Manitou with Colorado Springs and five passenger trains are now run each way daily. The property of this company at Manitou has been thereby materially increased in value, and several sales of lots for immediate improvement have since been made."

"The Colorado Springs company sold the Manitou hotel in June last for \$30,000, of which amount \$5,000 has been paid down, and the balance remains on the property at interest to be paid by installments. Since this sale the purchaser has built a large addition thereto, nearly doubling the capacity of the house."

"The other hotels have also been enlarged and improved, and several stores, stone cottages and residences have been built. The total cost of new buildings erected and improvements on hotels at Manitou during 1880 is estimated at \$100,000. The Colorado Springs company has, by due process of law, secured the forfeiture of another piece of property under the liquor clause contained in its deeds, and suits are still pending which involve the title to one or two other properties. The market value of the properties which have reverted to the company by the enforcement of this clause is over \$10,000, and the rents now received by the company from these properties is at the rate of \$2,000 per annum."

"It has been one of the objects of the Colorado Springs company since its organization to make Colorado Springs a prominent educational centre, and to this end it has heretofore made liberal donations of land to the Colorado College, an organization fostered and aided by a number of liberal-minded men in the east. This college has been in successful operation for the past three years, and has recently completed a fine stone building on the lands donated, at a cost of about \$20,000. The college has an excellent corps of teachers, and has now ninety students in attendance."

"In February last the National Land and Improvement Company was enabled by the sale of securities to make a return of twenty per cent. of the original capital to the shareholders. It is expected that the company will pay another dividend of ten per cent. on the 1st of February next."

OVERCOATS IN DEMAND.

An Organized Gang of Sneak Thieves Working the City.

It has come to the knowledge of the city authorities that a well organized gang of sneak thieves have been operating in Colorado Springs during the past week, and numerous complaints have been made at headquarters of clothing lost. In the early part of the week an overcoat was stolen from W. H. D. Merrill, at Mrs. Steven's boarding house on Pike's Peak avenue. The officers were notified of the theft, and yesterday succeeded in tracing it to a man by the name of John Hendricks, who had sold a pair of gloves to Dick Dolan for 25 cents which were known to have been in the pocket of the overcoat stolen. He was arrested by officer Tell and taken before Justice Pixley for trial. The justice concluded to reserve his decision until this morning. This is only one of many other cases reported to the police. Mr. J. W. Kingsbury had a coat and vest taken from his residence on Cucharas street. Harry Sprague had a dress coat taken from the El Paso house, and several similar cases have occurred throughout the city.

We have been requested by the city marshal to caution the public against leaving their front doors open or unlocked while the thieves continue. There is but little doubt that the arrest of one of their number will have a tendency to put a stop to their operations in the city. Now that the officers are up to their game they will have to ply their thieving vocation cautiously, if they do at all.

PHIL SHERIDAN'S WIFE.

Where She was Born in a Little Adobe House in Albuquerque.

The Albuquerque Journal has the following concerning the wife of General Phil Sheridan: "Dr. W. T. Strachan, in conversation with a reporter of the Journal to-day, gave him some very interesting information in regard to army life in this city twenty five and more years ago, when Albuquerque was one of the principal military posts and supply depots in the southwest. At that time General D. H. Rucker, who is now chief quartermaster for the department of the west, with his headquarters at Chicago, was a major in the regular army and quartermaster at this place. There is an adobe house, with a large yard in front of it, standing a little to the southeast of the Exchange hotel, just where the road turns toward the new town. It is now owned and occupied as a residence by Don Cristoval Armijo, and it was here that Major Rucker lived, and in this old adobe house several of his children were born, and among them a daughter who is now the wife of General Phil H. Sheridan. At that time Albuquerque was a very important military post, and from here supplies were distributed throughout almost the whole of the southwest. The posts in Arizona, which was then a part of New Mexico, were supplied from Albuquerque, as were also Forts Stanton, Thorn and Craig, and many others that have since been abolished. The duties of the quartermaster were, under the circumstances, very onerous, and of such a character that it required a man of great executive ability to discharge them. Here, no doubt, General Rucker acquired much of that knowledge and experience that made him so efficient an officer during the war. During a portion of that time the post here was commanded by General Miles and Major Sibley, so well known in Minnesota, and Captain Bonneville, renowned as a Rocky Mountain explorer. The Third infantry was stationed here, and afterwards the Fifth, and it was a part of the duty of these troops to guard the mails on the old overland mail route. General Longstreet and several other officers, who have since become famous in the history of the war as Confederate leaders, were at different times stationed here."

Personal.

Officer Clement went to Pueblo yesterday on official business.

Mr. A. C. Goodrich accompanied Harry True to Santa Fe on Friday night.

Mr. B. F. Crowell is expected home from the east the early part of the week. Major Allen and Messrs O. L. Godfrey and J. W. Lloyd went to Denver on the afternoon express yesterday.

Colonel Gibson, of Cincinnati, came down from Denver yesterday and registered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

Mr. J. W. Wallace, general manager of the Glass-Pendery mine at Leadville, who has been visiting his family in this city, returned to Leadville yesterday.

Mr. W. W. Hungerford, general superintendent of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, came down from Denver yesterday, and will spend Sunday with his family in this city.

Messrs. Charles A. Lee and E. P. Howbert returned from Kerber Creek yesterday. They report that many of the mines are being worked this winter, and the camp presents a lively appearance.

At five o'clock yesterday morning the mercury on the Peak registered 25 degrees below zero, with the wind blowing at the rate of 64 miles an hour.

No eastern mail for the past two days, on account of a snow blockade on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

The Lottery Bill.

From the Denver Tribune.

The theft of the lottery bill from the desk of the clerk of the house some time on Wednesday night has created a great deal of excitement among members, and no small amount of scandal. The bill stolen is the Senate bill.

Yesterday evening the investigating committee met and the evidence of the employees of the senate was given. Some testimony came up, which, inferentially, threw suspicion in high quarters, and caused quite a sensation.

The result of the scandal which was created by the theft of the bill was seen in the house yesterday. The senate bill, which under other circumstances, might have been delayed until too late by dilatory amendments, was taken up in the committee of the whole and passed almost immediately and without the slightest change. The indignation which had been aroused by suspicions of the theft was the motive power of this action.

If the lottery company was instrumental in this theft, it has made a mistake so gross, and committed a crime so idiotic that neither upon grounds of policy, of morality, or of common sense can it be defended. There was nothing to be gained by it. The theft was certain to be discovered before the end of the session, and it is of such a character that the dignity of the house could not have allowed it to pass by. If the legislature had been prolonged for six months the house would have been compelled to remain in session to re-consider and pass the bill. The object of such a theft, therefore, by the lottery company is beyond all doubt beyond understanding. At the same time the question arises as to who else could have any interest in stealing the bill.

The vested right which the lottery company claims to hold is one which will not stand in the supreme court. This was tested in the Mississippi lottery case when the state tried to destroy the charter which it had created, and the decision was with the state. It will hold also in this case. But this was a matter which could be easily tested at any time when the state chose to do so. The theft of a bill could not prevent it. The committee will probably report to day to the supreme court of the United States.

As Good as Gold.

Leadville Herald.

Everybody's head is turned by Little Pittsburg again, and yet Leadville was in as good condition before as since the strike was discovered. The New York people will be inspired with a little more confidence, but we have grown big enough to get along without the New York people now.

The north bound express yesterday afternoon was a double header.

Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in any other day or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 3 tf.

Ran-hmen, put up your teams at Stevens and Rouse's stable, Tejon street, Colorado Springs. The best accommodations and lowest rates. b 7 tf

BAALAM, THE GOVERNMENT MULE, AGAIN HEARD FROM.

C. C. Clark concluded he would go and take a hunt for that wonderful mule, that king of beasts with human understanding that can stand on one leg and kick with the other three. After an extended search and to his great surprise he found him in Whoopeed canon with one of C. C. Clark & Co.'s twenty dollar hats on. He had evidently struck it rich since his escape, for while in the government employ he was not able to wear even one of their dollar ones. d w i

ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE

WHEREAS, Henry Limbach, of El Paso county, and state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated February 18, 1879, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said county, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1879, in book 22, of said El Paso county records, on page 216, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date for \$20,000, payable in two years after date, to the order of C. F. Bussell, did convey to the underligee, C. J. Reynolds, trustee, all those premises hereinafter described by which trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, it shall and may be lawful for said trustee to advertise and sell the premises herein described, and as therein provided, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest due hereon, No. 4, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying the same, and the interest due thereon, together with the costs of sale, I shall on Saturday, the 5th day of March, A. D., 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit:

These 1/2 of the lot 14, section 7, town 11, S. of range 66, W. containing forty acres. The 1/2 of the lot 14, section 13, and 1/2 of the lot 15, section 24, town 21, S. of range 67, W. containing one hundred and sixty acres. The 1/2 of the lot 14, section 15, and the SW 1/4 of lot 14, section 15, and 1/2 of the lot 15, section 10, town 11, S. of range 67, W. containing one hundred and fifty acres; and also lots in the town of Monument, as follows: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred.

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Colorado Springs, Colorado, Feb. 8, A. D., 1881.
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For February, 1881.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. IX.

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

No. 8

Some Interesting Statistics.

Cincinnati Commercial.

A very interesting publication comes to us from England, entitled: "The Financial Reform Almanack for 1881; a Vade Mecum for Fiscal Reformers, Free Traders, Politicians, Public Speakers, Writers, and the Public Generally," containing elaborately tabulated statistical information relating to the social, political, and financial condition of Great Britain and her colonies. This work is a condensation of much that is contained in British blue books and other official reports.

After the calendar for the year, we have the data relating to the Royal Family and the Royal Household. There are nearly a thousand persons, male and female, attached to the Royal Household and paid for rendering some real or imaginary service to Her Majesty. The poet Laureate, A. Tennyson, receives £100 yearly; the Examiner of Plays £400. There are five "Pages of Honor," who receive £120 each, and the "Master of the Tennis Court, the Right Hon. W. Beresford," who receives £132 yearly.

Many of the statements are based upon the last census taken in 1871. The data relating to "Landholders of the United Kingdom" possess no little interest at the present time. There are 852,438 holders of less than one acre each, holding 188,413 acres at a rental of £36,294,173. Of the holders of between 1 and 100 acres there are 252,725, holding 4,910,723 acres at a rental of £21,357,556. Of between 100 and 1,000 acres there are 51,000 persons holding 15,133,057 acres at a rental of £26,095,282. Of those holding 1,000 acres and upwards there are 10,888 persons holding 51,885,118, the rental of which is £44,881,053.

Two thousand one hundred and four hundred individuals hold altogether 38,028,244 acres, which is 1,968,264 more than half the area ascribed to 1,773,724 "owners of land," and upwards of twelve millions of acres, more than a third part of the whole area of Great Britain and Ireland. The duke of Hamilton has 157,384 acres in five counties, the duke of Argyll has 175,114 in two counties, the duke of Athole 104,640 acres in one county, the earl of Breckinridge 72,720 acres in two counties, the duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry 49,260 acres in twelve counties, Sir J. Matheson 42,560 acres in two counties. The queen has 27,313 acres, exclusive of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the prince of Wales has 86,680 acres in eight counties.

The house of lords, not including the royal princes and a dozen peers who are minors, consists of 487 members. The house of commons consists of 640 members, twelve seats being vacant. The classification of the house of commons is curious. The "aristocratic interests" are represented by 160 members, the "fighting interests" (including army, navy, militia and yeomanry) of 266 members. The "landed interests" are represented by 178 members, the "law interests" by 122 members, the "moneyed interests" by 21 members, the "liquor interests" by 18 members, the "literary, professional and scientific interests" by 75 members, the "official interests" (ministers, ex-ministers and placemen) by 85 members, "railway interests" by 85 members, and "trading, commercial and manufacturing interests" by 116 members.

The summary of population (1871) included 31,477,938 souls. The summary of electors (1879-80) included 3,039,032 persons. The total number of criminals for crime from 1840 to 1879, inclusive, were 1,490,430, and of that number 1,002,113 were convicted; the acquittals were 488,317. In the year 1879 there were 23,450 criminals and 18,822 convictions.

It appears that whilst the population of England and Wales has been increased since 1840 by 9,749,348 and that of Scotland by 1,060,600, making a total of 10,810,948, that of Ireland has decreased by 90,948 to 2,791,631. Hence the net increase of population in the United Kingdom in forty years has only been 8,018,017.

The estimated population of the United Kingdom in 1880 was 34,506,043. The increase in that year being 349,917. From 1840 to 1878 7,617,935 have emigrated from the United Kingdom. Between the years 1840 and 1879 inclusive 5,226,459 persons have emigrated to the United States.

Relative to primary schools in Great Britain the data are: In 1879 20,169 schools were inspected, capable of accommodating 4,727,753 children. The average number in attendance was 2,980,104. The number present at inspection was 3,570,473. The expenditure from grants was £2,854,938.

The amount chargeable to "annuities, pensions, superannuations, compensations" in 1879 was £18,048,340. A curious item under this head is: "The Duke of Schomberg was killed at the battle of the Boyne in 1690 by an accidental shot from his own side. Dating the pension, which was originally £4,000, from say 1695, the 'heirs' must have received up to 1854, when it was transferred from gross revenue, and reduced one half, £536,000, and subsequently £44,000 more, making a total of £680,000. There is also a charge on the pension list of £4,000 to 'Wm Penn and heirs, &c., forever.' The grant was made in 1790, and has been held ninety years.

These visits must be made during the forenoon or not at all, as the house seldom adjourns till after the departments are closed. Nor does the representative have even the brief forenoon for this purpose every day, as he belongs to committees whose meetings will call him to the capitol as early as half-past 10 o'clock two or three days in the week. At noon the house meets and its session usually continues till 4 or 5. If a congressman pays strict attention to the business that is going on he can't do much else, though there are plenty of members who keep hard at work over their correspondence and other private matters at their desks all the afternoon, only stopping when their vote is needed, when they ask a neighbor how it ought to be cast. In the evening, especially during the last half of the session, there are not unfrequently meetings of the house, which every member ought to attend, though it is very seldom that half of them turn out. But a faithful representative always finds ample employment for his evenings in attending to his correspondence and investigating questions which have been referred to him by his committee. A conscientious member thus finds his time fully occupied from the time he gets up till he goes to bed, and a good deal of it is spent on trivial matters, leaving him his leisure for the study of the great questions of legislation which come up every session.

"A congressman who honestly tries to discharge his duty to his constituents, therefore, has by no means an easy time of it. There is very little in the life that is attractive to a man of scholarly tastes. Even a man who can stand pretty well the hurly burly of a large assembly is quite apt to grow disgusted with a body so much given over to clap-trap as the house of representatives. The senate is an infinitely more attractive place. Indeed, a senatorship seems to me on the whole the most desirable office in the government. Especially is this true in those cases where a man holds it virtually by a life tenure, as Sumner did in Massachusetts and Edmunds does in Vermont. Although the standard of qualifications is steadily lowering, it is still true that the majority of the seventy-six members are gentlemen of character and culture. Then the methods of the senate are those of gentlemen, the great fault in this respect being an abnormal development of courtesy. In the house a man has to make his speech when his chance comes or not at all, while in the senate, if it is getting a little late in the day, and he feels as though he would rather wait till the next morning, there is almost always a readiness to adjourn for his convenience. There is none—or at least very little—of the confusion which so often prevails in the house. Being so small a body, there is a chance for its members to become generally acquainted, and the long terms afford opportunities for friendships to grow up. The pleasant committee rooms present convenient harbors of refuge when a bore gets the floor for a long speech. In short, all the arrangements conduce to comfort. It is not strange that public men should so generally prefer seats in the senate to places around the cabinet table."

How She Got an Office.

One bright morning last spring John Sherman was sitting in his office, when suddenly a bright-haired, pretty girl dashed into his presence. She was apparently sixteen and had about her an air of business which even the cold gaze of the Ohio statesman could not transform into maiden fright or flurry.

Deliberately taking a seat, the girl said: "Mr. Sherman, I have come here to get a place."

"There is none vacant," was the reply. "I know you can give me a place if you want to, and I think I am as much entitled to it as anybody. My father spent his life in the United States army, and when he died he left nothing. The responsibility of the family is on me, and I think I've got as good a claim as any one else on the government."

"What kind of a place do you want?"

"I don't care what it is, but I must have work at once."

Mr. Sherman assured her that there were ten applicants for every one place, and there was very little chance. She very deliberately told him that such an answer would not do, and declared that if he would allow her she would come up every day and black his shoes, if he could not do better for her.

The secretary was struck with her determination and charmed by her bright face and her sprightly manner. He told her to come back. In less than a week she had a good place in the treasury, which she still holds. Every morning she walks to the department with the step of a business little woman who is proud that her delicate hands can be the support of others. She received \$700 a month and supports—in comfort her mother and sister. This brave, bright young woman is Miss May Macaulay, formerly of Atlanta. Her father was a lieutenant in the Eighteenth infantry, whose sad suicide is distinctly remembered.

The death of the venerable Mrs. Chas. Cist is noticed in the Cincinnati papers of last Sunday. She and her husband settled in Cincinnati in the winter of 1826. Her husband in his life was editor of the Advertiser and Miscellany, and author of "Cincinnati in 1841, 1851, and 1859," removed to College Hill in August, 1853, where he died Sept. 5, 1869, and where his widow continued to reside until her death.

PERSONAL.

The wife and daughter of Senator Ben Harrison, of Indiana, are fine amateur artists.

The Kansas legislature has voted to place a statue of John Brown in the national gallery at Washington.

Dr. Crosby's recent Boston lecture on temperance has caused almost as much commotion there as the Ponca question.

Dr. Duryea, of Boston, has begun the Lyman Beecher course of lectures on "Preaching," before the Yale Theological Seminary.

The De Paus, of New Albany, deny the story about the removal of their glass works to Pittsburg, and claim that such a thing was never contemplated.

The Princess of Wales "assisted" at the performance of "Nana" in a Paris theatre on the 20th of January, and very particularly complimented Mmes. Massin and Lina Munti, the principal actresses, on their success.

The late Professor Watson, of the Washington Observatory, Madison, Wis., left a variety of papers relating to his astronomical studies in Wisconsin, which are said to be of much value. It is probable that the state will purchase them.

Ex-President Woolsey is not a member of the Rev. Dr. Todd's church in New Haven, Conn. Dr. Woolsey joined the church of Yale College when he was a student in that institution, and has been a member of it ever since, and of no other.

Representative Cabell, of Virginia, had a letter from a constituent the other day saying: "My friend Mr. Hoerl years ago went west; I cannot hear from him. Will you go to the census office, look over the lists and send me word where he is?"

The Princess Louise will positively return to her husband in Canada in May, says the London Times, when also a party of English visitors will join in a fishing tour on the lower St. Lawrence. Subsequently, the princess, with the visitors from England, will visit Manitoba and the northwest provinces of the Dominion.

General Robert Toombs is reported by the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph to have said in conversation in that city the other day: "Jeff Davis wrote me for my picture to put in his book along with some others. I wrote him that I would not be found in such company. I will bet \$500 that his book does not appear by the 1st of April, nor while I live."

The Providence Press says in connection with the Sprague scandal: "There has been a rumour at Canochet the past week in spite of what is said to the contrary, and unless a certain request or peremptory order made by the ex-governor is soon complied with, the public will be regaled with a chapter in the Sprague case of a rather peculiar nature."

A movement is on foot at Yale college to get Signor Monti, an Italian political refugee of the revolution of 1848, to deliver one of his courses of lectures on Italian men and literature. Signor Monti was first employed as an instructor in a ladies' seminary in this country, but later made the acquaintance of the poet Longfellow, to whom he rendered efficient aid in his translation of Dante's Divine Comedy.

The Rev. A. Bigelow, D. D., of Southboro, Mass., has purchased from a Boston gentleman and presented to Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, a splendid collection of corals, containing fifty-eight specimens, which were carefully selected by a United States Consul during a residence of three years at Singapore, India. These corals are to be added to a collection of minerals given by the same donor to Roanoke College some years ago.

Miss Violet Brown, the thirteen-year-old daughter of ex-Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was in the upper story of a public school at St. Louis the other day, when the building took fire. While the teachers were subduing the panic and trying to take the children out in safety, the girl stepped to the window, opened it, and jumped down upon the roof of an extension of the building, a distance of eight feet, caught hold of the lightning rod, and slid down to the ground.

Paul Kruger, who now styles himself president of the South African Republic, and has long been a noted leader of expeditions in the Transvaal, has twice been in England as spokesman for his countrymen. He first went in the broad felt hat, the short jacket and "veldt schoen" (shoes of untanned leather) which form the usual and recognised costume of a Dopper. On his return he met the astonished gaze of his friends clad in a high hat, a long black cloth coat, and the boots worn by ordinary civilized men. "England was well enough," he said, "and there were fine houses; but if a man wanted to go and smoke by himself, even away from London, every piece of the veldt seemed to be owned by some one or another, and if you sat down to smoke under a tree you hadn't taken two whiffs before a man would come up and say the land was his and he didn't want you there!"

A story is told of Van Amburgh, the great lion tamer, now dead. On one occasion, while in a bar room, he was asked how he got his wonderful power over animals. He said: "It is by showing them that I am not the least afraid of them, and by keeping my eye steadily on them. I'll give you an example of the power of my eye." Pointing to a loutish fellow who was sitting near by, he said: "You see that fellow? He's a regular clown. I'd make him come across the room to me and I won't say a word to him." Sitting down, he fixed his keen, steady eye on the man. Presently the fellow straightened himself gradually, got up and came slowly to the lion tamer. When he got close enough he drew back his arm and struck Van Amburgh a tremendous blow under the chin, knocking him clear over the chair, with the remark: "You'll stare at me like that again, won't you?"

THE LONDON "MONSTER."

An Old Story Retold.

From All The Year Round.

In the early spring of 1700 murmurs began to be heard of ladies being attacked and stabbed by a monster in human form. The murmurs were low at first, and "monster" was printed with a small "m," but very shortly they grew into a roar, and no capitals were found too large for The Monster.

Indeed, even before that, and so far back as May, 1788, a Mrs. Smith had been stabbed in the upper part of her thigh by a man in Fleet street, and was followed by him to a house in Johnson's Court, to which she was going, and, watched by him until she was let in. In May 1789, a Mrs. Godfrey was similarly stabbed in Boswell Court, Fleet street; and another lady was wounded at her door. In March, 1790, a Mrs. Blaney, of Bury street, was stabbed at her door after she had knocked. Dr. Smith, seeing an account of this outrage in a newspaper, inserted a notice in the Morning Herald, and that journal having made some severe remarks on the matter, public opinion began to be awakened, and numerous letters were written on the subject to the newspapers of the day. The thing began to be talked of in the higher circles. A young lady named Porter had been stabbed while in the company of her sisters, returning from the Drawing Room at St. James' on the 18th of January, the queen's birthday; and since that time several people had been wounded by this miscreant, who, fortunately, always failed in doing serious injury to his victims. The police began to besit themselves, and they, too, issued placards.

One lady (Mrs. R. Walpole) was fortunate enough not to be wounded, owing to her having an apple in her pocket; an incident which gave rise to some poetic effusions: "Eve for an apple lost her immortal life: From you an apple turn'd the Monster's knife Can greater proof, since Eve be given Of diabolic drive Or interposing Heaven?"

The apple was in days of yore An agent to the devil, When Eve was tempted to explore The sense of good and evil. But present chronicles an give An instance quite uncommon, How that which ruined Mother Eve Hath saved a modern woman.

The Monster was even made a party to anti-slavery agitation, for at the Westminster Forum in Pantion street, Haymarket, "by desire of several ladies," was debated the question: "Which is the greater disgrace to humanity, the ruffian who drags the female African from her family, her kindred, and her native country, or the monster who, by the use of his knife, wounds and maims the white female?"

The result of this was, that the Monster kept steadily at work, and almost every day brought its tale of some woman being stabbed; and one being injured in St. Pancras parish, a meeting of the inhabitants was called at the Percy Coffee house on May 7, and an association was formed "to nightly patrol the streets of the south division of Saint Pancras from half an hour before sunset till eleven o'clock at night, for the public safety, and especially to guard that sex which a Monster or Monsters, in opposition to the dictates of nature and humanity, have dared to assault and wound with wanton and savage cruelty, &c. People were now gradually getting into a state of ferment, and the Monster was the engrossing topic of public interest. Of course, then as now, the wrong people were arrested occasionally.

Although there was now a cessation of real attacks by the monster, the public feeling rose to a very fever height. As one newspaper remarked: "The monster is now a mischief of more than ordinary magnitude. Inhuman himself, the villain is visited upon all who are of the same sex; alike the source of apprehension, terror and flight. It is really distressing to walk our streets toward evening. Every woman we meet regards us with distrust, shrieks sidling from our touch, and expects a poisoned dagger to pierce our gallantry and manhood consider as sacred. There must be a very criminal supineness somewhere, or these execrable villains would with greater speed expiate with their lives the insulted humanity of being."

As an example of the pitch to which the excitement was wrought, the following case may be taken. A man met a girl and went with her into a public house. They sat down, and he showed her an artificial bouquet, or nosegay, as it was then called, which he had in his hand, and begged her to accept it. The girl, in taking hold of it, felt something prick her, and told the story to some of her friends, who immediately insisted that it must be the monster, and that a dagger was certainly concealed in the nosegay. The man was in consequence arrested, and kept all night in the watch house. On inquiry in the morning, it was found that the girl's hand had only been pricked by the wire used to bind the flowers together, and the poor man was, of course, discharged.

But Nemesis was at hand. One of his victims—that Miss Porter who was stabbed after the drawing room on the Queen's birthday—was walking with Mr. John Coleman in St. John's Park, on Sunday, June 13, and the monster passed her. She at once recognized him, and her agitation being remarked by Mr. Coleman, she said: "There is the wretch who wounded me." Mr. Coleman left her in charge of her friends and followed the man, who walked very fast—evidently feeling he had been noticed—and endeavored to dodge about Spring Gardens to Admiralty Passage, back again to Spring Gardens and up Cockspur street to Fall Mall; thence to St. James' street and Bolton street, where he knocked at the door of a house and asked the servant some question. Leaving there, he went to Bond street, Mr. Coleman endeavoring to insult him

by walking before and behind him and staring him in the face. He then went to Oxford street—then called Oxford road—and Vere street, where he knocked at an empty house. Then Mr. Coleman spoke to him, and asked him what was the use of knocking so violently at a house palpably empty; and he replied that he knew the people of the house, named Pearce, and knocked again for three or four minutes. He then crossed to South Moulton street, knocked at a house, and was admitted. Mr. Coleman asked the master of the house, Mr. Smith, for information as to the man, but he refused to give any unless some reason was assigned. Mr. Coleman replied that the other had insulted some ladies under his protection, and that he demanded satisfaction. The Monster offered to meet him at any coffee house, and gave his address as 52 Jermy street. Mr. Coleman then let him go, but upon second thoughts hurried back, and again met him in St. James' street; and looking at him, told him he did not think he was what he described himself, and asked him to come with him to Mr. Porter's house, which was not far off. He consented, and on seeing him two of the Miss Porters immediately fainted, but upon recovery unhesitatingly declared him to be "the wretch." He turned to Mr. Coleman and asked: "Do these ladies suspect me to be the person advertised? Am I suspected?"

He was given into custody and on the 15th of June the newspapers gave full accounts of his capture and examination.

He proved to be a native of Wales, nanwick (or Rhyndwick) Williams, aged about twenty-three, who was sent young to London, where he was bound apprentice to Sir John Gallini, with a view to his becoming a dancer on the stage. A misunderstanding as to the disappearance of a watch severed his connection, and he then led a very loose life. For some little time, about two months, he was a lawyer's clerk, but this employment being only temporary, he was reduced to difficulties until he met with Mr. Aimable Michell, of Dover street, who taught him artificial flower making, and with whom he remained until his arrest. He was dressed very respectably in a blue coat lined and edged with buff, buff waistcoat, and black satin breeches.

He was fully identified by the Misses Porter, Miss Frost, Miss Baughan, and Mrs. Franklin, while numerous ladies who had been wounded could not identify him. He was of course remanded.

Owing to the novelty of the crime, great difficulty was experienced as to his indictment, but it was at last settled that he should be tried under the statute 6th Geo. I., c. 23, s. 11, which made it felony punishable with transportation for seven years to assault any person in the public streets, with intent to tear, spoil, cut, burn or deface the garments or clothes of such person or persons, provided the act be done in pursuance of such intention. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Early in November, when eleven of the judges consulted on his case, the questions were: First, whether his having an intention to cut the person of Miss Porter, and in carrying that intention into execution, cutting the garments of that lady, is an offense within the statute, on which he was convicted; the jury having, in their verdict, found that in cutting her person he had thereby an intention to cut her garments? Secondly, whether the statute being in the conjunctive, "that if any person shall assault another with an intent to cut the garments of such person, then the offender shall be guilty of felony," and the indictment in stating the intention not having connected it with the act by inserting the words that he "then and there" did cut her garment, could be supported in point of form? Nine out of the eleven judges were of opinion that the offense, notwithstanding the finding of the jury, was not within the statute, and that the indictment was bad in point of law. This decision reduced the monster's crime to a misdemeanor.

On Monday, December 13th, he was brought to trial at the session House, Clerkenwell Green, and as a proof of the interest it created, even the names of the jury are recorded. The trial began at 10 a. m., and was inaugurated by the prisoner reading a paper declaring his innocence. He was indicted for assaulting Miss Porter with intent to kill and murder her; there was a second count which stated that he, "holding a knife in his right hand, did wilfully give the said Ann Porter a dreadful wound, of great length and depth on the right thigh and hip; to wit, of the length of nine inches and the depth of four." A third count charged against him with a common assault. The evidence was similar to that in the former trial, and, after a trial lasting thirteen hours, he was found guilty.

He was afterward found guilty of other assaults and was finally sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate for each assault on Miss Porter, Elizabeth Davis, and Miss E. Baughan, and at the end of the six years he was to find bail for good behavior seven years, himself in the sum of two hundred pounds and two sureties in one hundred pounds each. What finally became of him is not known.

A Piscatorial Complication.

A turbulent scene took place recently in the fish market at Cassel, Prussia. A lady was bargaining with a fish wife for the purchase of a fine pike, when she lightly touched the head of the fish with her forefinger. The fish, which was not dead, snapped his teeth into the flesh of the lady's finger and would not allow any force on the part of the fish-wife to extricate his prisoner, while the lady shrieked aloud with the pain. A gentleman who heard the noise hurried up to the stall to see what was the matter. Taking in all

the difficulties of the situation at one glance he brought forth his clasp knife, and in the next moment the head of the savage fish was severed from his body. It was now the turn of the fish-wife to rail. The lady felt a very natural sentiment of revenge toward the pike, and declared that she could never bring herself to purchase it. The owner insisted upon being paid either by the sufferer or the decapitator of her handsome pike, which had become unsalable by the loss of its head. The gentleman who had first appeared as the person to deliver the lady from the monster intervened chivalrously to deliver the fish-wife from monetary loss. He bought the fish, and carried it off head and all; but he observed with a laugh that he should not be able to persuade himself to eat a monster which had tasted human blood.

Why She Couldn't Climb.

Indianapolis News.

The other day John F. Wallace, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph in this district, related a bit of his experience. It occurred during one of the night storms so frequent last summer. The violence of the wind had detached the trunk quadruplex wire, used for New York business, and the testing instrument located the break at the first pole west of Lewisville. Mr. Wallace called up the operator there, and ordered that the break be fixed.

"Can't go out to night; storm is too bad," was the reply.

"Storm or no storm, the thing has to be fixed."

"Well, I've got no ladder."

"Go out and climb the pole." This somewhat testily.

"I can't climb the pole."

"What's the reason you can't?" Manager's temper going fast.

"I'm a woman."

Mr. Wallace had forgotten in the press of business, that Lewisville had a female operator, but when reminded of it he gave up the job and hired two boys to attend to it.

PERSONAL.

Dennis Kearney approves of the new treaty with China, embellishing his approval with his customary select language.

The Chicago newspapers are introducing new enterprises. The Inter-Ocean has recently secured an exclusive telegraph wire between its office and Washington, operated by its own employees.

Ida Lewis, the Grace Darling of America, the other day saved the lives of two men who came near drowning near her residence at Newport, R. I. This makes seventeen people she has saved from drowning by her bravery.

Samuel L. Tilden has contributed \$100,000 to the relief of the famine in London—a contribution who is going to Weston borrowed several hundred dollars from Horace Greeley. He has a magnetic smile.

There is a slight discrepancy between Sara Bernhardt's opinion of Chicago and Chicago's opinion of itself. Sarah says that the audience is not cultured or critical, and therefore, her success was limited in that city. Chicago replies that it estimated Bernhardt more correctly and more critically than any other city where she has yet appeared, and therefore her limited success there. There is nothing backward about Chicago. When she thinks a thing she says it.

The New York Tribune, referring to the solemnly wise testimony of General Schofield at the Whitaker court-martial, says: "Some of his replies to the questions of ex-Governor Chamberlain were more grotesque than anything that has been said yet on the West Point side of this controversy," and asks, "What do those mysterious and blood-curdling suggestions mean? Are we to understand that the colored cadet formed a conspiracy with the American people, and then proceeded to whittle his ears?"

The Mines are Good.

Leadville Democrat.

A shrewd agent of eastern money-lenders has been examining the value of Kansas mortgages. He finds thousands of them upon farms that are not worth the loan, and figures out that Kansas is too far from the sea board to make the lands desirable for wheat raising. But still he advises the holders to cling to their mortgages because he is satisfied that the mines of Colorado will support an enormous population and will eventually make a better market for Kansas products than the more eastern states can ever find in Europe for them.

Oh Happy Day.

Denver Tribune.

The house bill creating the county of Dolores passed the senate yesterday. Dave Day, who was at first disposed to work for the defeat of the bill, waived all objections in consideration of the first hitch in regard to representation being disposed of in a satisfactory manner. As originally proposed the measure was an injustice to Ouray, but this has been obviated. As a consequence David is happy.

Brain Food.

Denver Republican.

The fish bill has passed, and now Brother Sisty will make good his promises to supply the people with good varieties of fish at reasonable prices.

Not Mad.

From the Cheyenne Sun.

In Denver when they see a dog looking into a bucket of Holly water, bristling up and barking, they don't shoot the dog. He's only seeing things in the water.

TELEGRAPHIC

COLORADO.

Pueblo News.

PUEBLO, February 16.—The Chieftain says: A fellow representing himself to be a United States detective of Pinkerton's force, with the assistance of a police officer of Pueblo, arrested four men in this city on Tuesday night, for passing counterfeit money. Yesterday, however, it was developed that he was a fraud of the first water, having neither papers or badges. The men were released and he was landed by Sheriff Price in the county jail for unlawfully assuming the authority of an officer. He will have a hearing tomorrow.

Two trains over the Santa Fe arrived last night from the east the blockade is ended and the road is now clear.

A man declared by the physicians to be crazy was running around the streets last night with his head bandaged, claiming to have been drugged, robbed and beaten in a frightful manner at the California dance hall just outside the city limits. He was taken to a boarding house and kindly cared for by the city authorities.

Chief Douglas passed through the city Sunday night last, strongly guarded, en route to the Los Pinos agency.

Electric Light in Denver.

DENVER, February 17.—The city council tonight accepted the proposition made by C. C. Ruliff and others for lighting the entire city by the Brush electric light for two years at \$14,000 per annum. The letting of the contract was accomplished after a prolonged fight with the gas companies and Denver is the first city of its size to adopt the electric light for general illuminating purposes. The light furnished is guaranteed to be four times greater in the aggregate than could be furnished by the number of gas lamps required to do similar lighting. The city is to be given a thirty days' trial of the light before its formal acceptance.

Rumored Accident on the A. T. & S. F.

PUEBLO, February 16.—Rumors of a frightful accident to the Santa Fe train which left Kansas City on Wednesday morning was brought to the city by last night's passenger train. The rumor could not be traced to any authentic source, but is given on pretty reliable authority, although the extent of the damage done is not known. It was stated that the western bound train was bowling along at a good rate of speed when suddenly a rail on each side of the track snapped in twain and the entire train was derailed, totally demolishing many of the cars and causing the loss of several lives. The train was heavily loaded with passengers and much anxiety is felt by some of our people as to the extent of the damage and consequent loss of life as many of them have friends on board. The reporter does not vouch for the truth of this rumor but gives it for what it is worth.

Stage Robber Arrested.

DENVER, February 16.—The Republican's Alamosa special says: To-day Marshal Weidner arrested a man calling himself C. B. Dingle, who has since acknowledged that he was one of the men who lately robbed the coach near Del Norte.

GENERAL NEWS.

Illinois' Production.

SPRINGFIELD, February 16.—In 1879 Illinois produced a fifth of all the corn grown in the United States, and according to latest advices the crop of 1880 will bear about the same proportion to the corn crop of the country. The report of the board of agriculture shows that during the past two years, after receiving a fair remuneration for the cost of production, the corn farms of this state have realized a net profit of nearly one billion dollars. The average yield per acre during the past season was 33 bushels. In 21 years it has been exceeded only eight times. The present corn crop of 251,000,000 bushels has been exceeded but three times. The profits on wheat have of late years increased the wheat acreage at the expense of corn. The average price in past years has been greater by some cents than the average for 1880, but the total value of the crop was \$24,000,000, the value of which has been exceeded only twice in 21 years. The value of hogs marketed in 1880 was \$22,137,000. The value of cattle in 1880 was \$17,026,000.

Pennsylvania Municipal Elections.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—The total municipal vote: King, independent democrat endorsed by independent republicans, 78,127; Stokely, republican, 72,589. Receiver of taxes, Hunter, independent republican, endorsed by democrats; 88,735; Pierce republican, 85,682; Warrell, democrat, 65,820. The vote was the highest ever cast for a purely local election. The greenbackers polled 170 to 335. The citizens' committee names were elected to the legislature. They stand, republicans 15; democrats 5. On joint ballot the council stands, republicans 92; democrats 26.

ERIE, February 16.—McCarte, democrat, elected mayor by 575 majority. Presley Arbuckle, republican, elected controller by 60.

PITTSBURGH, February 16.—Mayor Lyons, citizens' and democratic candidate, elected over Mills Humphrey, republican.

HARRISBURG, February 16.—John C. Harman, republican, elected mayor.

Timber Depredation Case.

SANTA FE, February 16.—The first timber depredation case, worked by Special Agent Fletcher, of the interior department, was decided in the district court to-day. Wm. Carl, the defendant, was sentenced to a fine of \$575 and three days in prison, for unlawfully cutting timber on the public lands.

Cow Boys' Depredations.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 16.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says: Reliable information has been received from San Pedro river, below the Sonora line, that the San Sincion cow boys are depredating fearfully upon Mexican stock raisers in Sonora. J. N. Elias, whose land extends for 80 miles along the line, is the greatest sufferer and the people are in terror. There are about 200 of these cattle thieves mostly of Texas, and they are scattered along the border in bands of from ten to twenty. All corporate Mexicans are arming themselves and say if the United States authorities will not interest themselves in punishing the invaders they will not allow an American to cross the line along the locality of these ranches, as they are unable to distinguish between good and bad Americans.

They claim that the depredations of the Apaches were not half so destructive as the work of cow boys. A prominent Mexican rancher arrived in this city to-day with a view of purchasing twenty stands of arms to defend his property and he stated that if something was not done by the American government to prevent these American marauders from invading their homes that serious complications must arise. It appears that these cattle thieves are largely made up of the same bands who gave so much trouble on the Rio Grande for years. The cattle men of south eastern Arizona are also losing much stock from some source. The Apaches are still hovering along the borders of New Mexico and Chihuahua and a man by the name of McMurray was driven from his ranch by a band of about 30 last Sunday.

Washington News.

FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—At 5:30 an ineffectual effort was made to adjourn. Davis (Ills) insisted it was a duty the senate owed the country to pass a funding bill of some kind before adjourning. He thought the subject had been talked to death and that as every member had made up his mind on it they should come to a vote.

Ferry advocated his amendment and Allison opposed it. It was rejected; ayes 12; noes 45. A vote was then taken on the amendment of the committee fixing the interest rate at 3½ instead of 3 per cent as fixed by the house. Rejected. Ayes, 22; noes 33. The vote was as follows: Ayes—Allison, Anthony, Baldwin, Bayard, Blair, Burnside, Cameron (Wis), Davis (Ills), Ferry, Groome, Hampton, Hill, (Col); Hear, Kernan, Kirkwood, Logan, M. Millan, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Rollins, Windom, 22.

Noes—Beck, Booth, Brown, Call, Cockrell, Davis, [W Va] Eaton, Farley, Garland, Grover, Harris, Herford, Hill [Ga] Ingalls, Johnson, Jones, Kellough, Lamar, McDonald, McPherson, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Pugh, Satter, Saunders, Slater, Teller, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Wallace, Williams—33.

Butler, Dawes, Edmunds, Whyte, Randolph, and Thurman, in the affirmative, paired with Jones, [Nev] Bailey, Ransom, Plumb, Withers and Hamlin, in the negative. Bruce and Jones [Fla] also paired. The next amendment of the committee, making bonds payable semi-annually, was agreed to without objection. The next amendment was to create a 5-20 instead of a 5-10 loan.

McPherson moved to amend so as to make it a 5-30 loan. Most ayes 100. The amendment then prevailed without objection. An amendment, substituting the term "treasury notes" for "certificates" as applied to the short loan, inserting the words "not exceeding" before the amount 300,000,000 of such notes, and providing for their issue in denominations of \$10 or some multiple of that sum not exceeding \$1,000, was agreed to without a formal vote.

The next amendment was to fix the interest rate of the 1-10 loan at not exceeding 3½ instead of 3 per cent, the rate passed by the house. Lost—ayes 21, noes 34. The vote was identical with that upon the interest rate for the long bond, except that Logan, who then voted in the affirmative, didn't respond, and Coke in the latter instance added his vote in the negative. Amendments providing that treasury notes shall be payable semi-annually, and those of less denomination than \$100 shall be registered, was agreed to. The amendment increasing the expense of preparing, advertising and placing the loan, to ½ per cent, was discussed.

The amendment of the committee fixing half of one per cent, was retained in the bill; ayes, 39; noes, 20.

An amendment was adopted allowing the secretary of the treasury to purchase and pay off maturing bonds from the treasury fund, but not so as to permanently impair the redemption fund; ayes, 26; noes, 19. The provisions of the house bill was substantially retained so far as related to provision regarding the deposit of bonds as security by national banks; ayes, 21; noes, 19, as follows: Noes—Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Blair, Burnside, Call, Eaton, Ferry, Groome, Hampton, Kernan, McMillan, McPherson, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Teller, Wallace, Windom—19; ayes—Beck, Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Davis, [Ills] Farley, Garland, Harris, Herford, Ingalls, Jones, Lamar, McDonald, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Pugh, Satter, Vest, Voorhees, Williams—21.

The next amendments of the committee being two new sections relating to the payment of the loan in amounts to be determined by the secretary of the treasury, making bonds receivable for circulation and providing that only interest-bearing securities of the United States shall be receivable as collateral for government deposits. Agreed to without debate.

This disposed of the committee amendments. Kirkwood submitted amendments as follows: It shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to authorize public subscriptions at not less than par, to be received at all depositories of the United States and at all national banks for bonds and for treasury notes herein provided for, for thirty days before he shall contract for or award any portion of said bonds or treasury notes to any syndicate of individuals or bankers, or otherwise than under such public subscriptions; and if it shall happen that more than the entire amount of said bonds and treasury notes, or of either of them, has been subscribed within thirty days, he shall award the full amount subscribed to

scrip-tion for the sum of — thousand dollars, or less, at rates most advantageous to the United States, and the residue ratably among subscribers, in proportion to the amount by them respectively subscribed at rates most advantageous to the United States. Agreed to.

Allison moved an amendment, which was agreed to without debate, fixing the time at which the new bonds shall be receivable as security for circulation as the 1st of July, in stead of May 1.

McDonald stated that the interest rate for treasury notes, as that provision had been amended, had been fixed at 3 per cent. The sliding scale provided by the words "not exceeding" in connection with the rate, having been stricken out, he moved to restore these words, so as to give the secretary of the treasury discretion to sell the short loan at less than 3 per cent. Agreed to—ayes 22, noes 17. At 11:20 Bayard asked that the bill be reported from the committee and be taken up immediately after the morning hour, and a vote to be had at 2 o'clock. This was agreed to, and the senate adjourned.

CONKLEING CONCILIATED.

The president to-day withdrew the nomination of Foster, United States district attorney for New York city. It is stated that E. F. Sheppard, a Conkling man, will be nominated. This, it is said, will weaken the opposition to Stanley Matthews and improve his chances for confirmation. It is said that the administration will discontinue attacks on Conkling.

RSMCGARRAHAN CLAIM.

The house committee on private land claim reported to the house and recommended the passage of a bill to confirm to W. M. McGarrahan all that tract of land in the state of California, known as the rancho of Panscho Grande, save such portions as have been patented or settled upon, with the intention in good faith of obtaining title under the laws of the United States. The bill further provides for the appointment by the president of a commissioner, who shall report to the secretary of the interior the value of such portions of said tract as have been already patented and occupied, and the secretary shall issue script to McGarrahan for other lands of the United States, not mineral, equal in value at government valuation.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president transmitting the report of the secretary of state in relation to the resolution addressed to him by the house on the subject of international action for the restoration of silver to full use as money. The president states that the prospect of the international conference on that subject promises valuable results to the interests of this country. So much so that he recommends to the immediate attention of congress the propriety of an appropriation providing for the proper representation of this government at such conference.

CHINESE TREATIES.

Senator Eaton, chairman of the foreign relations committee, to-day emphatically denied the published statement that he had concluded not to call upon the Chinese for action by the senate this session. He says on the contrary that he is confident they will be ratified within a few days. Commissioner John T. Swift arrived here this afternoon. The main object of his visit is to promote the ratification of the treaties and with this object in view he spent some time on the floor of the senate during to-night's session, conversing with various senators.

THE CANNON CAMPBELL CONTEST.

CHICAGO, February 17.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: An amusing feature in the Cannon-Campbell contest has just come to light. Governor Murray gave a certificate of election to Campbell, and when Cannon heard this he took steps to serve a notice of contest on Campbell, having thirty days under the law to perform this duty. Campbell left Salt Lake ostensibly for Washington, but never reached here. This put Cannon off the track, as he was daily looking for Campbell so as to serve notice of contest; but Campbell came not. Cannon telegraphed to New York, Chicago, Omaha and Salt Lake, but could not get the run of Campbell's rapid movements. He accidentally heard of him at Circleville, Kansas, and telegraphed there, but the bird had flown. Becoming thoroughly frightened for fear the thirty days would expire, Cannon sent four notices of contest to Salt Lake, each to a particular friend, with instructions to hunt up Campbell regardless of expense. One man took the train east, and accidentally met Campbell at Green River station on the very last day of the thirty. Campbell was about to sit down to breakfast in fancied security, but the man with four wives and a seat in congress was too much for him.

More Capital for the Northern Pacific Road.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The Post says it is reported that the chief organizer of the Oregon navigation system recently gave notice to his followers, who under his lead have in the last two years made fortunes, that he wanted a fund of \$8,000,000 to be used for a purpose which he would disclose later. In response to this notice he received offers of \$16,000,000 but allotted only \$8,000,000, moreover that his receipts or certificates of acceptance sold at forty per cent. premium. We say this is reported, it was told us by a reputable banker and part of the tale read like a chapter from the leaf of John Law. We now hear but not on the same authority that the purpose for which the money was wanted is to be used in securing the Central and Northern Pacific railroad scheme, being to practically bring about a union of interest between that company and the Oregon Navigation company. We are unable to confirm this but if it is true it affords the explanation for the large rise in Northern Pacific common stock and advances to-day in preferred shares.

Coolies Returning to China.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The Times says that on the steamer

nese. These coolies are on the way back to China and left for San Francisco this evening via the Erie railway. They had completed eight years service; contract time. Like all of those who go to Cuba they are paid eight dollars a month and out of this they have saved seven dollars to take home with them. Many of them after going back to China return to Cuba and become merchants. Instead of going by the Isthmus as formerly the majority of the orientals now come by San Francisco and the Erie railroad and return over the same route. The fare for Chinamen either way between New York and Havana is 20 dollars.

Forest Queen Suit.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Nathan O. Jonathan, a Baldwin and others obtained a verdict in the suit against Geo. Cornwall to recover half of one tenth interest in the Forest Queen mine, Gunnison county, Colorado.

The Western Union Consolidation.

NEW YORK, February 17.—In the matter of the suit of Wm S. Williams to prevent the Western Union consolidation, his attorneys this morning made an argument on the motion for a perpetual injunction. The telegraph company's counsel argued that the grounds alleged for the injunction were a conspiracy between the directors and somebody whom the plaintiff does not know, and that the Western Union company proposed to pay what they considered exorbitant prices for Atlantic & Pacific and American Union stock. The counsel denies this allegation and submitted the affidavit of August Schell, E. D. Morgan, Jas A. Barker, Wilson G. Hunt, John Van Hise, J. Pierrepont Morgan, E. S. Sanford, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm H. Vanderbilt and others, denying there had been any unlawful consolidation. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Sedgwick modified the injunction to allow the stockholders of the Western Union to hold a meeting called for to-day, but reserved his decision on the other points.

Senator Edmunds contended the Atlantic & Pacific company was bound by act of congress never to dispose of its property but under the laws of this state. It had transferred all of its property to the Western Union and he asked that a permanent injunction be granted, restraining the consolidation of the companies on the ground that the cable company's business would be seriously affected. The opposing counsel replied that for some years the Western Union company had been the principal stockholder in the Atlantic & Pacific company and now assumed all its liabilities. After the arguments were completed Judge Blatchford granted an order restraining the Atlantic & Pacific from transferring any of its property to the Western Union company, or if the transfer has been made, for delivery to the Union Trust company, or any other corporation, any shares or certificates of stock of the Atlantic & Pacific company, restricting the Western Union company from receiving any of the Atlantic & Pacific company's property or from delivery of any shares or certificates of stock to the Union Trust company and restricting the Union Trust company from receiving any of such shares. Judge Blatchford will hear an additional case Thursday next.

Kansas City Bank Closed.

KANSAS CITY, February 17.—The Valley bank closed this morning. A number of retail merchants will be embarrassed. The institution has been unsafe for a long time, consequently there is no excitement. Liabilities, \$275,000; assets, \$200,000.

Reduction of Miners' Wages in Virginia City.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.—The Virginia Enterprise publishes a long and interesting article on the question now being agitated of reducing the wages of the miners in order to work the low grade ores of the Comstock at a profit. The article states that the proposition is to reduce the wages on upper levels to from \$3.50 to \$2.50 per day, according to the depth and difficulty of work, and continuing the present rate of four dollars for work on shafts at any depth and for all work below two hundred and fifty feet levels. The Enterprise claims that with such reduction there is an immense amount of ore that could be extracted at a profit, notably in the Crown Point, Kentucky, Imperial, Jucker, Ophir, Mexican, Gould and Curry, Savage, Chollar, Conva and California. It also holds that the question of the reduction of wages may be settled without any conflict if the mine managers and miners' union can be brought together with a view to business. The Virginia Chronicle endorses the Enterprise's article, and suggests that the miners' union take initiative consideration of the question.

Chinese Citizens.

CHICAGO, February 17.—A movement is in fact to naturalize the Chinamen now in Chicago, and two of the celebrities put in an appearance at the county court this afternoon for that purpose. About half a dozen have signified their intention to become citizens and it is probable that many more will follow their example. A judge of the circuit court of San Francisco and a judge in New York, have both decided the Chinamen can't become full citizens of the United States. The question has never come before the court, and it is one of the unsettled questions in the great Chinese question, upon what other judges had disagreed upon. He was not sure moreover but that the provisions of the new Chinese treaty would prevent the consummation of Mongolian citizenship.

Held for Arson.

OMAHA, February 17.—J. L. Herrick and Chas D. Degroat and B. D. Degroat have been indicted for burning the latter's hat store in December last. Herrick, who was an intimate friend of Degroat's, was arrested a few weeks ago to await the action of the grand jury which has resulted as above. The Degroats Bros left for New York soon after the fire, having numerous creditors here. They didn't get the benefit of the insurance, amounting to \$4,000, as it was attached by eastern creditors.

More Snow.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Since 8 o'clock this evening nearly five inches of snow have fallen and is still coming at the rate of an inch or two per hour. It is a compact and lies where it falls and will prove a great hindrance to the railroad and foot travel, coming as it does upon other snows which have covered the ground almost without interruption since the middle of last November. This heavy fall is quite remarkable.

Stocks and Bonds.

New York, February 17.

Silver bars, 113½. Money easy, 4@6. Governments strong. Stocks closed generally strong. Following are the quotations: Western Union, 117½. Panama, 228. Quicksilver, 10½. Union Pacific, 123½. Pacific Mail, 60¾. U. P. bonds, 115. Mariposa, 100. Central Pacific, 90¾. Wells, Fargo, 118. C. P. bonds, 113½. N. Y. Central, 149¾. Suto Tunnel, 1½. Erie, 50½.

Seats in the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The Evening Post learns that this week a membership in the New York stock exchange will cost \$31,000 and the buyer has to pay in addition \$100,000 for the stock exchange. There are 1,000 memberships and at \$31,000 each the present value of total membership is \$31,000,000. Five years ago it was difficult to sell a membership for \$1,000.

FOREIGN.

Farnell on the Irish Situation.

PARIS, February 16.—In response to a request from the land league that he visit America, Farnell sent the following, to be read at the Dublin land meeting:

PARIS, February 13, 1881. To the Irish National Land League: Gents—I have been honored by the receipt of a resolution adopted at your meeting of the 8th, requesting me to proceed at once to America, with the object of obtaining the sympathy of the American people and the co-operation of the Irish nation there. After full and grave consideration of your resolution and the general situation, and after due consultation with friends whose opinions are worthy of consideration, I have decided that it is my duty to remain in Ireland and in parliament during the present crisis. Our movement in America, although of great importance, and capable of immense development, depends entirely on the stand made in Ireland. But vigorous agitation in England and Scotland would change all this. The near approach of house hold suffrage in counties is practical. Certainly before the next general election it will sound the doom of the English system and the declaring of a workingmen's or agricultural laborers' candidate on every British constituency would soon bring the house of commons and parliament to its senses. The position on between English democracy and Irish nationalism upon the basis of Ireland's right to make her own laws, the overthrow of territorialism in both countries, and the enfranchisement of labor from crushing taxes for maintenance of standing armies and navies, would prove irresistible. It would terminate the strife of centuries and secure lasting friendship based on mutual interest and confidence between the two nations.

The American people and the Irish nation in America will give us proportionate sympathy and practical help if the spirit and courage of our people at home shall be maintained. The resources of the whole Irish race abroad will be at our disposal, while if there is the slightest flinching or reaction in Ireland it will produce disastrous results in America; nor do I agree with you that for the remainder of the session very little is to be expected from parliamentary action. The expelled Irish members have almost unanimously decided to remain in their places and offer every vote which the forms of the house of commons still permit to the passage of the coercion and arms bills. In this resolution I fully concur. The result of the renewed exertion of the party since the coup d'etat and adoption of the gagging resolution has been so far most encouraging. Moreover it would be scarcely fair of me to leave my party to face the uphill work entailed on them and I think I can be of some service during the passage of the land bill in pointing out the settlement of the land question, should it fail to offer adequate solutions, the government of England having adopted rules of coercion and intimidation against our people at home and their representatives in parliament, and having practically attempted to drive both me and others outside the limits of the constitution by the use of unconstitutional and illegal means in parliament and in the country, two courses appeared open to use.

First that Irish members should retire in a body from the house of commons, and announce to their constituents that the constitutional weapon of parliamentary representation had been snatched from their hands, and that nothing remained but sullen acquiescence or appeal to force in opposition to the force which had been used against us. The second and only other alternative appeared to be that we should steadfastly labor on deepening the lines and widening the area of our agitation, appealing to the great masses of the population of England and Scotland, who were much less represented in the house of commons than the masses in Ireland; appealing, I say, against the territorialism which dominates in parliament to the workingmen and agricultural laborers of Britain, who surely have no interest in misgovernment and persecution of Ireland. I have dismissed the idea of these courses from consideration, but the second alternative presents to us many elements of hope in ultimate success. I would say in conclusion there is nothing in recent events or the coming measure on coercion to compel the Irish people to modify in the slightest degree their action of open organization and passive resistance. All coercion directed against the nation must work rather by intimidation than by its enforcement, since from the nature of the case it can only be applied to a very limited number of persons out of the vast mass. If it intends to terrify the government will rely very much upon the intimidation produced by first arrests, but if the gaps are at once filled up and the ranks closed, in all probability no second attempt will be made to break them. I have noticed that a proposition has been made to supply the place of the present open organization by a secret committee. I could not approve such a course, and for many reasons, nor do I think it would have the slightest chance of success. The land league is not yet engaged in an illegal enterprise and it is a matter of notoriety that the special jury of the city of Dublin, after a careful investigation of many days, by a majority of ten to two, declared the organization perfectly legal and constitutional. I don't believe arrests will be numerous, although probably a widespread system of terrorism by means of warnings conveyed to individuals through the police will be adopted. Disregard these threats; let no one leave his post; continue your organization just as before, and have others ready to take the place of those who are arrested. By this policy of passive endurance the Irish people will command the respect of the world, and will prove themselves worthy of freedom. To the tenant farmers I would say theirs is a position of great responsibility; upon their action during the next few months probably depends the future of Ireland. Great exertions have been made for them; the sympathies of America have been enlisted, and practical help is coming on from that country. Michael Davitt has manfully returned to face the horrors of penal servitude, and many others in the very heart of Ireland are willing

are asked simply to refuse to pay unjust rents and refuse to take farms from which they have been evicted for such refusals. If the collapse and start back at the first pressure they will show themselves unworthy of all that has been done for the past eighteen months; they will prove to the world that they were fit only for the lot of slavery. If on the other hand they remember our precepts and bear themselves as men willing to suffer a little for the good of all, they will make for themselves a name in Irish history, and their children may speak proudly of them as precursors of Irish liberty. I have every confidence that they will be staunch and that the spirit which has been created here will survive every persecution and outlive temporary coercion. The honor of Ireland is in the keeping of her six hundred thousand tenant farmers, and I ask them to preserve the union of their organization which has already gained such great results. If they do this and persist in their refusal to pay unjust rents and take farms from which others have been unjustly evicted, a brilliant victory and the peace of prosperity of our country will be their near and certain victory. I am gentlemen, yours, respectfully, CHAS STUART FARNELL.

The Irish Agitation.

LONDON, February 17.—The London Times says Gladstone's Irish policy is becoming intensely unpopular in Ireland and it is predicted that the present government will not survive the pacification of Ireland. Parnell's aversion to the Overt acts is causing him to lose ground with the extremists of his own party.

Taking Flight.

LONDON, February 17.—The Times says in one district in West Ireland, notorious as the scene of more than one scandalous land league victory, between twenty and thirty villagers quietly absconded since the second reading of the protection of person and property in Ireland bill.

Hugo's Irish Views.

PARIS, February 17.—Farnell promised on his return to Ireland to send Victor Hugo a letter upon the political situation in that country. Hugo said he would reply to such letter by a manifesto to Europe in favor of the claims of Ireland.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Constable, the noted English jockey, is dead. The treasury of Spain is said to show a deficit of 300,000,000 pesetas.

No choice of senator in the Pennsylvania legislature. Parnell, O'Kelly, Brennan and Sexton arrived in London last night.

The Lancans and Charlestown cadets have left Boston for New Orleans. Increasing financial difficulties make the Sultan more than ever desirous for peace.

Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon were elected directors of the New Jersey Central, vice Knight and Clark resigned.

Italy will participate in the international monetary convention, and Premier Cairoli expresses belief in the success of its deliberations.

Fred Gunther, an old citizen, in the whole sale hat and fur trade, has failed; liabilities \$75,000; assets \$58,000.

The treasury department yesterday purchased 112,000 ounces fine silver for delivery at the San Francisco mint.

The conference between Parnell and Rochefort excited much indignation among Catholic members of Parnell's party.

The New York Post says Howells retires from the Atlantic Ministry and gets an appointment as U. S. minister at the Swiss confederation.

The extensive ship chandlery, stores and warehouses of Wilcox Bros, Toledo, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$40,000.

General Sherman, grand marshal of inaugural ceremonies, issued a circular saying that the details of the programme will be observed by the military escort of the president elect. General Hancock will be here at the inauguration.

The Taj Mahal.

At Delhi, at Agra, one's capacity of holding and restraining lovely visions is flooded. A certain impatience at the languor of our slow senses fills the mind; realized there is stone and dreams which have been shadowy and shapeless, too beautiful, too strange, to be admitted even in sleep. No monument in all the world, unless it be the Alhambra, compares for sensuous delight with the Durbar hall at Delhi; for magnificence, solid and imposing, with Akbar's palace at Agra; for absolute perfection with the Taj Mahal. The Delhi architect knew the merit of his work, and proclaimed it. In every corner of the hall he wrote, in characters of gold: "If there be paradise on earth, it is here, it is here!" From my soul I pity those who cavil at the artist's boast. Paradise, say these, or would say, if they could express their inarticulate ideas, is not made of barley sugar, colored sweetmeats, and looking glass. Paradise is mystic, solemn; an abode through eternity of strong and pious souls, not of luxurious fays. If you tempt these critics to explain themselves more fully, you will see that in their heart of hearts they imagine that the soul, whatever its nationality while incarnate, becomes true British after death: The paradise of Delhi is not even European. It is like nothing they ever saw, or could have fancied; it is, in truth, sunshine and color, petrified, and, because our happy land is not familiar with sunshine, and we have not its forbids us color, the average Briton cannot see these blessed gifts of the Creator. That the eyes see only what it looks for; an axiom in art. When a commonplace observer stands before a tablet in the palace wall, and marks its exquisite inlaying, as careful in the minutest point as in the mass of flowers; when he surveys the marble screens, carved into lace, admitting a soft radiance which is to light as moonbeams to sunshine, he is astonished and delighted. But it presently comes home to him that these lovely things are pictures, but the very wall itself, every gap is filled with marble, and delicate as a Chinese fan—and he is a glass case in the "drawing room" of things are charming. But a grand idea, where all of such is a monstrous idea, capped towers, which make the European notion of great architecture where

Speaker Doe is said to be ambitious to be the next lieutenant governor. He has great ambition.

Colorado will not care if the national government does not pass an apportionment bill. Our representation will be the same in any case.

The peculiar thing about the passage of the Belford resolution in the senate was that it was pressed by democrats. Why are democrats so anxious to vindicate Belford?

Professor Loud has kindly contributed a scientific description of the remarkable phenomenon of the heavens on Monday night last. It will repay reading and will interest eastern friends.

The Camerons' power in Pennsylvania is by no means broken, but it is greatly weakened by the defeat of Oliver. The Camerons have been very strong because always victorious.

Governor Eitzen's appointment of Captain Smith of the News as a trustee of the school of mines gives great satisfaction. Capt. Smith is a democrat which makes the appointment all the more honorable.

Judge Belford might have had some elation over his resolution earlier. As long ago as last Thursday evening his resolution was read in the committee of the whole of the senate which on arising reported progress.

The citizens' movement in Philadelphia this year was a success. They elected their candidate for mayor. The defeat of the regular republican candidate will have a wholesome effect, because it will make the party more careful.

An amusing incident occurred during the electoral count. Senator Hamlin who was one of the tellers put several republican states down in the democratic column so that the result showed that Hancock had a majority of thirty.

Senator Hereford's proposition to distribute the receipts from the Pacific railroads among the states for educational purposes is not a wise one. The receipts should be applied to the redemption of the bonds issued to build the roads.

We forgot to mention at the time of the completion of the electoral count that the result given is like that given in the GAZETTE on the morning of November 3 except that we did not count the single electoral vote in California for Garfield. We gave 213 votes for Garfield. The electoral count showed 214.

The contest between Colorado Springs and Poncha Springs for the capital is growing intensely exciting. At last accounts Poncha Springs was ahead and gaining steadily. —Denver Tribune.

We regret to see that our contemporary considers that Denver is out of the field. It should not take the apportionment defeat so hard.

The present administration has been very generous in recognizing the merits of literary men. W. D. Howells, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, is about to receive a foreign appointment. Already Lowell, Andrew D. White, Marsh, and Bret Harte are in the diplomatic service. Geo. W. Curtis and Whitelaw Reid have also had appointments offered them.

Leadville has some reason to complain of the apportionment bill, yet she should remember how much better off she is than as if no bill had passed. The apparent injustice done her is only to prevent injustice to the other sections. There is likely to be a Leadville in San Juan before the meeting of the next legislature. This bill anticipates it.

Some of Judge Belford's friends are very exultant over the passage of the Belford resolution. They are welcome to exult. The resolution was several times postponed and finally only passed because it was sprung on the senate when many members were out. The senate showed its true spirit when by direct vote it delayed the consideration of the resolution, day after day.

It looks as though Garfield would start out in his administration with the cordial support of all the cliques in the republican party. He is certain to receive the support of both Blaine and Conkling and their respective friends. He is wise in this. If Conkling or anyone else falls out with the administration, Garfield should be careful that it is not his fault.

The Leadville Democrat thinks the society column is a difficult one. The greatest objection given is, that people who are not mentioned take offense. Our greatest difficulty is just the opposite. The fact is that a society column in a daily newspaper is out of place. Only so much should be published as the parties interested desire. A newspaper has no right to invade the home circle unbidden.

In another column we give an introductory lecture on astronomy by Professor F. H. Loud of Colorado College. The lecture is possibly not as exciting as a novel, but contains a good deal of information. Many of our readers are considerably interested in the study of astronomy and we are sure these lectures will prove interesting and valuable to them. They are delivered to the class in astronomy at the college and will appear in the GAZETTE the day following.

The election of Gould to the New York Central railroad directory seems to indicate that he has formed an alliance with Vanderbilt. These two men control lines running from ocean to ocean, and have a remarkable power over rates. Gould has wrecked enough railroads, and now seems anxious to get into respectable company.

Judge Belford really had from the beginning the active and heartfelt sympathy of our legislature in the stand he took on the silver question, and the short delay in its expression only made it so much more emphatic. —Leadville Chronicle.

Pshaw. A legislative body that is considering a resolution which does not require debate and with which it is in sympathy don't postpone its consideration day after day. The senate did not want to endorse Belford. Its action plainly showed this.

The rumor that President Hayes has withdrawn the nomination of Foster as district attorney for southern New York, and will send in a Conkling man in his place so as to secure the confirmation of Stanley Matthews, is probably untrue. It would be unmanly and a prostitution of the appointing power to personal ends. His fight with Conkling is perfectly legitimate, as Conkling did nothing to elect Hayes and has no claim whatever on the administration. He is under no obligations whatever to take care of Conkling or his friends. If however this were not the case, and he has treated Conkling unjustly, it would be a manly thing to acknowledge this and make proper amends. But according to the rumor he does not withdraw the name of Foster to do Conkling justice, but to secure the confirmation of Matthews. We trust this is not true. The only manly thing Mr. Hayes can do is to fight Conkling. Conciliation is cowardice.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

In the debate in the senate on the proposition to increase the salary of judges by a constitutional amendment, Senator Streeter suggests that a constitutional convention should be called to revise the entire constitution. This would be eminently wise. The last constitutional convention did its work wisely and well. But since then Colorado has grown so rapidly that there is material need for amendment. The state has outgrown the constitution in many respects. The recent fight in the legislature over apportionment, shows that the constitution does not fit. It was simply impossible to secure the passage of an apportionment bill through the house which was based entirely on the census which the constitution requires. The smaller counties demanded representation and the house thought the demand just and gave it to them. Now this whole difficulty could be avoided if the constitution should say that each county should have one representative, and that the remaining representatives should be distributed through the state on the basis of the census. The senate representation could be arranged on its present basis. This would insure representation to every section in the state, and the larger counties would get their just share of the surplus.

The principle on which the representation we have spoken of is based is analogous to that in the general government and in many of the states. In the Rhode Island senate the representation is by towns, and in other states by counties. The need of some such principle of representation is most forcibly seen when we consider our representation in the general government. Complaint has been made that the census gives Colorado only one representative in the lower house, and that this representation cannot be changed until after the next census in 1890. But we forget that Colorado has the same representation on the floor of the senate as New York. Colorado is likely to increase half a dozen times in population within the next ten years, while Maine and Vermont are likely to lose in population. This places Colorado in a very disadvantageous position as regards the house, but the senatorial representation outweighs this disadvantage. San Juan county lies in almost the same relation to the state that Colorado does to the United States, except that there is no representation on the same basis as in the United States senate. The last legislature had the remarkable phenomenon of having the most populous and most wealthy county of the state, with the exception of Arapahoe, unrepresented on the floor of the house. County representation would have avoided this. We don't know to-day which county will be the most populous in five years. Another Leadville is likely to spring up at Durango or some other point in San Juan. The probabilities are that the greatest increase in population will be in smaller counties, which, according to the census, are not entitled to a single representative. An apportionment on the census alone would work as great injustice to some unborn metropolis as was done to Leadville by her incomplete representation in the recent legislature. Again, it is possible that a city of the sudden growth of Leadville may as suddenly die out, though we do not fear such a fate for Leadville. Any apportionment which does not provide in some way for these rapid growths so that a county shall not be wholly misrepresented is not just and cannot receive the sanction of the people. We must have a system somewhat elastic for a state growing so rapidly and in very unequal proportions in the different counties.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Yesterday the senate refused to amend the house funding bill in any important respect. This is to be regretted and may defeat any refunding of the debt. The bill as it stands contains several bad features. Thinking the funding might not be successful, the greenback element in the house attached a section to the bill which required national banks to keep the bonds which secure the circulation in this new three per cent issue. This may result in several banks retiring their circulation and thus contract the currency. Other bad features of the bill are the low rate of interest and short time. The English three per cents are not at par and are more valuable than our new issue will be, because the consols run 99 years. It is hardly possible that our credit will prove better than the English credit. The fact is that the bill was practically drawn by the greenback element. It is no longer possible for this class to ask inflation or fight resumption, and so they appear in the guise of funders. The bill has all the carelessness about the nation's credit and bad financial notions that have characterized the greenbackers for ten years. It is upheld and supported by none of the representatives and senators who made the fight for honest money, resumption and the nation's credit for the last ten years.

Looking at the vote of our senators on the test question of the increase of the rate of interest, we find that Senator Hill voted yes, and Senator Teller voted no. We think that Senator Teller made a mistake in this. The republicans generally voted yes, while the democrats and greenback republicans voted no. Senator Teller saw fit to go with the most dangerous financial agitators in public life. An analysis of the vote shows that seventeen republicans, four democrats and one independent voted in the affirmative. An analysis of the negative vote shows that twenty-seven democrats and only six republicans voted against the 3½ per cent assessment. These thirty-three votes include all the inflationists, greenbackers, etc., in the senate like Beck, Cockrell, Ingalls, Jones, Pendleton, Vest, Voorhees and Williams. The six republicans voting with the inflationists were Booth, Ingalls, Jones, Kellogg, Saunders and Teller, not an impressive array of republicans to be compared with Allison, Edmunds, Morrill, Dawes, Hoar, Logan and Windom. Senator Teller is too bright a man to think such a funding bill a good one. He must have thought it would be a popular vote and might help in two years. He is likely to be mistaken in this. The republican party of Colorado is more in sympathy with republican leaders on the subject of finance than with democratic leaders; ready to follow champions of honest money like Edmunds, Morrill and Allison, than inflationists like Jones, Pendleton and Voorhees. It has been the old fight over again between soft and hard money, in which soft money won, as it always does when a majority of those voting are democrats. It is the same party that again and again in the house voted to repeal the resumption act. In going with this clique, Senator Teller neither strengthens himself nor represents his constituents.

The talk about the successor of Garfield does not seem brisk, though it is quite evident that both Blaine and Grant men are thinking of making a fight in the next national convention. The probabilities are however that Garfield will be his own successor. Some industrious politician has been examining his record in this respect and finds that he never committed himself in regard to a second term. He has committed himself on every other great public question that has agitated the public mind for the last fifteen years, but there is an ominous silence regarding this one subject. His administration is likely to be such a success that he will obtain a second election. Garfield is a man who grows stronger as he is better known.

The Candidates.

From the Leadville Chronicle.
At the next general election in this state an important question will be submitted to our electors—the permanent location of our capital. Heretofore only Denver and Colorado Springs have been prominent candidates for the honor, but when the time actually arrives there may be other places brought forward, with an equally great chance of success. Things change quick in the Centennial State.

A Laughing Judge.

From the Denver News.
Judge Carpenter ripples the atmosphere of the court room with an occasional earthquake of laughter, which begins at the seat of dignity and extends to the timber-line of his well balanced head. Only one member of the bar can rival the judge in the heartiness and scope of his "risible" explosions.

Benefiting the People.

Leadville Herald.
As a result of the defeat of railroad legislation two new roads are projected, and will be constructed in a short time, one of which will actively compete with the northern pooled lines. The people will therefore reap a direct benefit.

No Relief for Denver.

Leadville Herald.
The legislature certainly forgot something. It failed to pass the bill compelling the state treasurer to deposit the state funds in Denver. This was a great oversight. Denver needs all the assistance she can get.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

I.—The Two Bears.

BY PROF. F. H. LOUD, OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

Those who have traced back the history of astronomy have believed that they found the origin of this oldest science among the Chaldeans. On the plains surrounding the home of Abraham there were, doubtless before his day, great flocks of sheep whose herders often spent whole nights beneath the open sky. However early in the history of the world this custom may have prevailed, so early there cannot fail to have been men who noticed what Prof. Airy justly calls the fundamental fact of astronomy,—that the stars in their diurnal circuits move "all in a piece" so that the form of each group remains unchanged. With these groups the observant shepherds became intimately acquainted and to them, and perhaps to some of the brightest stars, they gave proper names, some of which, it is not unlikely, we have preserved in the book of Job. In our modern times those who live under Colorado skies ought certainly to be acquainted with the stars, and I assure you that one who makes a systematic and intelligent study of what through our clear air he can observe for himself, either with a small telescope or even with the naked eye, may occupy many an evening in delightful employment before exhausting his theme. And when one has come to know this and that star as familiar friends, it is no mere fancy that leads him in many a moment to recognize a helpful influence from their very sight, as he thinks of his little human life acted beneath the same calm, untroubled, never-changing eyes which look down alike on all the pleasures and pains of the present dwellers on earth, substantially the same as they have looked down on all the ages of our forefathers since the human race began. They symbolize the eternal principles of right within which all the motions of earthly bodies, all the joys and sorrows of earthly minds are comprehended and directed. Two things impressed the philosopher Kant with the sense of the sublime,—the starry heavens and the moral law.

But I think I need not urge motives for becoming acquainted with the sky—all are naturally inclined to do so. In the very beginning of one's study, however, he meets a discouragement in endeavoring to trace upon the heavens various absurd shapes of lions and dogs and snakes wholly unrelated to the configuration of the stars themselves. There is no help for it, for one who would know the stars without recognizing the ancient constellations can only do it by inventing new ones for himself—a still more difficult task. So, as in Pilgrim's Progress, Christian approached the House Beautiful between two lions, we will not be dismayed at approaching the study of the yet more beautiful skies by way of the two bears.

Seven bright stars in the northern heavens are familiar to many who know scarcely any others, and are generally in this country called the Dipper. In England they go by the name of Charles' Wain, and very likely to those who gave that name the figure of a wagon seemed as naturally suggested by the shape of the group as that of a dipper is to us. The two stars furthest from the handle are called the Pointers, because by prolonging the line between them to a distance rather greater than their own distance from the end of the handle, the eye is guided nearly to the North Star.

Now the ancient Greeks regarded these seven stars neither as a dipper nor a wain, but as a part of a Great Bear, and the north star to their eyes was included in the figure of another, the Little Bear. Who first called these constellations bears I do not know. The name is said to have been used not only by early Asiatics but by American Indians. The Greeks named these two bears Callisto and Arcas, and under these names their mythological story may be found in any classical dictionary. From the Greek word *arktos*, bear, comes also our word Arctic, applied to anything in the northern polar region.

Before endeavoring to trace out the whole constellation, I will mention that John Bayer in 1603 introduced a plan of naming the stars in each constellation by calling the brightest Alpha, the next brightest Beta, and so on in the order of the letters of the Greek alphabet. In order to name a star by this method the name of the constellation in Latin is appended in the genitive case to the letter which stands for the star. Thus the North Star is Ursa Minoris, or the brightest star in the Little Bear. It so happened that Bayer found it convenient to apply these letters to the stars in the Dipper in just the order of their position, so that the pointer nearest the pole, as the brightest, is called Alpha Ursa Majoris, the other pointer is Beta; the next star, in the bottom of the Dipper, is Gamma; and so follow Delta, Epsilon, Zeta, and Eta,—Eta being the last star in the handle.

Now the handle of the Dipper forms the tail of the Great Bear. The stars Delta and Alpha are in the back and by extending the line between these two to a point about twice as far from Alpha as Delta is, a rather faint star will be found which is in the eye. The line from Delta to Beta extended about as far, brings you to a pair of stars in the fore foot; and there are two similar pairs in the two hind feet, all three pairs being nearly in one line which is about parallel to the line be-

tween Alpha and Gamma. If we draw a line from the tip of the tail to the eye, thence to the fore foot, thence along the line of the three feet, thence to the tip of the tail again, we shall include nearly the whole extent of the constellation.

The Little Bear is marked by a curve of five stars, beginning with the North Star, (which is the tip of the tail) and starting off at right angles to the line joining it to the pointers, but curving about, so as to point at the other end toward Zeta Ursa Majoris. Of these five stars the two end ones are the brightest, and just parallel to the fourth and fifth, (counting from the North Star) are two more. These seven are nearly all the stars that would be noticed in the constellation.

Having now traced out the forms of these two constellations, I will take up the particular objects of interest to be found within them. Of these the most important is the North Star, or Pole Star, in Latin, *Polaris*. All three names refer to the fact that this star is pretty near to the North Pole of the heavens, the point about which all the neighboring stars are seen to revolve in circles once a day. The Pole Star is not just at the pole, but itself revolves in a small circle about the pole at the distance of 1° 20'. Hence a line drawn on the earth's surface toward the north star is not a true north line except twice a day, when the star is directly above or below the pole. The time when this happens can be easily told because the line extending from the North Star to Zeta Ursa Majoris (the next to the last star in the handle) passes almost exactly through the pole, so that when one of these two stars is just below the other, both are due north and the true pole is between them, near *Polaris*.

Here it may be mentioned that the present pole star has not always filled that station. The fact involves no prejudice to the stability of the stars, though, as we shall soon see, absolute immobility cannot be predicated even of them, but in this case it is the earth that is the moving body. The pole of the heavens is simply the point toward which the earth's axis points, and the earth's axis has a slow swinging motion, in consequence of which in 25,300 years it describes a circle in the heavens around a fixed point called the pole of the ecliptic. The diameter of this circle is about 47 degrees. The pole travels along this circle, with a sort of vibrating motion from side to side, passing one star after another. In the time of Lycurgus it was much nearer to the fifth of the stars in the curve of the Little Bear (*Beta Ursa Minoris*) than to the first, present Pole star. The direction of the present motion is directly away from the Pointers. This will for a time bring it nearer to the star *Polaris*, which in the year 2100 A. D., will have a polar distance of only half a degree—about one-third as much as at present. After that date the pole will recede from the star. This motion of the pole of the heavens is called the procession of the equinoxes.

It is hardly necessary to mention how useful the Pole star has been to navigators and travelers. And if the use of the compass and the sextant has lessened its importance to these classes it certainly has not destroyed it, while to the astronomer it is still a great help. A transit instrument is directed due north by placing it so that the Pole star crosses the central line of the field of view at equal intervals of time above and below the pole. The latitude may be obtained by taking the half sum of the altitudes of the star at these two passages, for the latitude of a place is the same as the elevation of the pole above its horizon. This fact indicates the breadth of the circle which includes the stars that never set, for if a circle is described about the pole with a radius of as many degrees as the latitude of the place, it will just touch the horizon, and the stars which appear to revolve around the pole within it can never sink beneath that line. In our latitude this circle is just broad enough to include all the stars of the Dipper, while it does not include the feet of the Bear. The principal stars of this constellation, however, with the whole of Ursa Minor, are always in sight; and it was to this fact that the Greeks alluded when they represented that the anger of Juno followed Callisto even after Jove had placed the latter among the stars, and procured from Tethys that neither Callisto nor Arcas should be allowed to rest from their circuit, or descend like other stars into the ocean.

But the proximity of the star *Polaris* to the pole does not constitute its sole claim upon our interest. It is one of those stars which, though single to the unaided sight, appear double in the telescope. The companion is quite faint, giving probably not more than the six hundredth part of the light of the star, hence you will imagine that it will rarely come within the view of so small a telescope as ours. Another double star, the next to the last in the handle of the Dipper, is better visible, (I have already mentioned this star, Zeta Ursa Majoris, as being on the meridian at the same time with *Polaris*). The naked eye distinguishes two stars here, but this is not the telescopic double. When a small telescope is turned upon them, these two stand far apart, while a third comes into view much nearer the brighter star. In fact, the distance between the two stars which the eye separates is about fifty times as great as between the components of the double star. I speak here, of course, of angular or apparent distance, for in regard to the linear distance which separates these bodies, nothing is known.

Another interesting double star is *Xi Ursa Majoris*, which is the most southern of the pair of stars constituting the rear hind foot. This cannot be examined with our small telescope, not because either of the stars is too faint, but because they are so close together, their apparent distance being in fact one-seventh of that between the telescopic components of Zeta. That which makes this star especially interesting is the fact that the two components are observed to revolve around a common point, thus constituting a system. The revolution is completed in 60.6 years. Double stars of this kind are called binary stars, or physically double, to distinguish them from others which are merely optically double. The latter have no actual relation to each other, and are presumably at immense distances apart, but appear together in consequence of being nearly in line, one behind the other, as seen from the earth. In 1830 M. Savary made an examination of the orbit of this binary, *Xi Ursa Majoris*, and found that it conformed to the laws deduced by Newton from the principle of gravitation. Up to that time the law had never been demonstrated to extend to bodies outside the solar system, but as many other binaries have been examined since with similar results, the application of that law is known to be as broad as the universe.

Another binary is *Phi Ursa Majoris*, a star easily found almost exactly half way from Beta to the two stars of the fore foot. The components are less than a quarter of a second apart, hence the star appears single except in quite large telescopes. There is still another double star, a suspected binary, in the head of Ursa Major and a triple star in the hind leg, but these are too faint to be seen by the naked eye even as single stars.

This by no means completes the list of remarkable objects within the limits of the two bears, but I will reserve all but one of the others to mention in connection with stars of other constellations exhibiting similar phenomena. The one other which I will mention now is Nu Ursa Majoris, which is nearly in a line drawn from Xi of the same constellation to the Pointers, and forms the apex of an isosceles triangle whose base joins the two hind feet. As it is quite easily found and examined, you can determine for yourselves whether it is peculiar in any respect. The books describe it as remarkable for its color,—a golden yellow.

Cabinet Speculations.

Howard Carroll's Dispatch to New York Times.

On the 1st of January it would not have been out of the way to have announced that the cabinet, were it necessary then to select it, would have been made up very much as follows:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—James F. Wilson, of Iowa.

Secretary of War—J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Navy—William C. Wickham, of Virginia.

Postmaster General—Thomas L. James, of New York.

Attorney General—Emery A. Storrs, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Interior—D. O. Mills of California.

Within the past three weeks this list has been constantly considered and reconsidered, and while it is probable that a number of the gentlemen named will eventually be appointed, it is undoubted that several important changes will be made. Senator Blaine will be secretary of state. That much is certain. He has been quietly tendered the place, and though he is still advising with his friends as to the desirability of accepting it, it can hardly be questioned that he has fully concluded to assume its duties. As is at present decided, the secretary of the treasury will be either James F. Wilson or William B. Allison, both of Iowa. The latter has been for years a warm friend of General Garfield and was long his congressional associate. He went to Mentor to urge the election of Mr. Wilson and while there was tacitly given to understand that his name, with that of Mr. Wilson, was being considered for the finance portfolio. For secretary of war there have up to this time been fewer prominent candidates than for any of the other places. Senator Cameron must still enjoy the distinction of being the principal of them. If he gets the place—and there is hardly a question that he will accept it if it is offered to him—the programme of the straight-out republicans of Pennsylvania, men who do the work at elections, bring about republican victories and never shrink political duty, is to send his father, Simon Cameron, to the seat in the senate which would be made vacant by his appointment to a place in the cabinet.

Japanese Baby Song.

Japan, as is well known, is the Paradise of childhood. By the kindness of the author of "Child Life in Japan," we are enabled to print a cradle-song in the original:

"Nen-ne ko yo—nen-ne ko yo
Nan-ne no mori wa—doko ye yut;
Ano yama kotoe—sato ye yuta
Santo no miyage ni—nani mota
Ten-ten taiko ni—sho no fuye
Oki agari koboshima inu hani-ko."

Signifying in English:

"Lullaby, baby! Lullaby, baby.
Baby's nurse where has she gone?
Over those mountains she's gone to her village,
And from her village what will she bring?
A tum-tum drum, and a bamboo flute,
A daruma, (which will never turn over),
and a paper dog."

Rh?

Denver Tribune.
The next time the legislature meets in Denver, better quarters will be provided for it.

The session of the legislature was good for one thing. It gave newspapers something to talk about.

A Kentucky court in a "bet" case decided that Garfield was elected and the debt must be paid.

The new capitol grounds here will not require an expenditure of \$5,000 on the part of the state to make them look beautiful.

Senator Edmunds thinks that biennial sessions of the legislature in Vermont are not a success. It is an open question in this state.

If Jeff Davis' book is published there will be a lively criticism of it by Toombs. Toombs says that Davis dare not publish it while he is living.

Secretary Schurz would do well to re-enter the journalistic profession. He will have a fine opportunity to return some of the hard blows he has been receiving during the past four years.

Sensors Church and Rogers, of Arapahoe, both opposed the bill for the sale of half the school section near Denver to Denver for a park. The measure could not have been a very just one.

At the next meeting of the legislature the members will not be afflicted with muddy streets. Our soil is sandy and always free from mud. This is particularly the case on Cascade avenue where the capitol grounds are.

Some 23,000 people in Minnesota have signed a petition asking that women be allowed to vote on certain questions. We would suggest among other questions, they vote on whether Minnesota shall pay her repudiated debt or not.

Our exchanges bring the intelligence of death of Professor Diman of Brown University. He was probably the most brilliant teacher of history in the country. He was a man of large attainments and broad and accurate scholarship.

The Leadville papers are charging on E. O. Wolcott an attempt to defeat apportionment. This is done in the face of the fact that as early as last Thursday he attempted to secure the passage of the only bill that could pass both houses.

Pueblo bids fair to rival Denver as a commercial point very soon. It has the best location for the southern trade, and the southern trade will be the largest for the next five years. Capitalists are all going to Pueblo to make investments.

The postmaster-general has issued orders to the postmaster at Denver not to deliver registered letters or money orders addressed to the Colorado State Lottery. This causes some inconvenience, as the lottery company must hereafter adopt some other address.

The Leadville Herald reviews the business prospects of Leadville, and finds a good deal for an encouragement. Leadville is in a good point for business and can easily control the trade of the country about it. The suggestion of building new toll roads is a good one.

The speculations regarding Garfield's cabinet have been fruitless. They have elicited no denials or confessions. It may be confidently expected that the cabinet will be composed of representative men. Garfield has too wide an acquaintance with public men to go outside and take up small fry politicians. On general principles it is safe to say the cabinet will be a good one.

The Arapahoe assessment investigation has by no means fallen through. We have full tables now to publish and shall begin the campaign anew. The committee would have made a report had it not been that other counties were included in the investigation. A complete report of the assessment will have as much interest to the Arapahoe taxpayer as to the outside taxpayer.

Denver has asked nothing of this legislature, but it emphatically protests against injury and outrage. It demands some approach to fair treatment.—[Denver Republican.]

Is this quite correct? Did not Denver ask for \$5,000 to improve the capitol grounds in Arapahoe? Denver asked the state also to sell some school lands which are rapidly increasing in value. Denver is not so awfully modest after all.

The war on Arapahoe and Lake will be met with some very strong returns before it is ended.—[Denver Tribune.]

Yet, if the bill had not passed, Lake would have shared its one senator and representative with Chaffee and Gunnison counties. Now, it will have three senators and four representatives. Certainly the new apportionment bill was better than none. Arapahoe's representatives said, "Give us our full share of representatives or no bill at all."

The apportionment bill prepared by the house finally passed without amendment. The senate did wisely to do this. The most unjust measure was better than none. While we admit that the measure was not drawn as nearly to the constitutional basis as the bill which was rejected, it will be considered finally the most just in its provisions. The representation in the next legislature will be more nearly on the constitutional basis of population than as if the senate bill had passed. We republish the bill in another column.

Rufus Hatch says he has dug up the hatchet and intends to fight Jay Gould to the bitter end.

The Register-Call wants Denver moved to Colgrado Springs. Mahomet must go to the mountain always.

The Omaha Herald doesn't know any better than to say that the Colorado senate is composed entirely of millionaires.

Leadville has a new evening paper called the Press. We have received the first number. It is small but lively and full of news.

The state senate yesterday passed a resolution, by a vote of 14 to 8, endorsing Judge Belford's silver speech. The democrats mostly voted for the bill.

The reappointment of the trustees of the Deaf Mute institute will give great satisfaction. They have discharged their trust faithfully and intelligently.

Legislation has been blocked for the past few days by the bad feeling existing between the two houses. Some bills have been defeated simply because they were passed by the other house.

Dumfriesshire will be more than ever the Mecca of the mind, as Halleck called it, for now in addition to the grave of Burns it holds the honored ashes of Thomas Carlyle.

We have received from the Denver News Publishing Company, a very useful little pamphlet entitled Colorado Condensed. It is full of valuable information in a condensed form.

Garfield is worn out with the cares of office before he has been inaugurated. The postmaster at Mentor is nearly worn out distributing General Garfield's mail.

Two men who may be called extremely successful were Senator Corder and Representative Orman of Pueblo. They succeeded in getting the largest appropriation ever voted by the state.

It is refreshing to see the unanimity with which the state press has shown its disgust for Mr. Coulter's Indian bill. Mr. Coulter has made for himself the reputation of being the greatest nuisance in the house, and also the proposer of the most infamous bill of the session. He is superlative in these two respects.

There is a case of mysterious disappearance of bill No. 34 in the state legislature. The bill was about lotteries and suddenly disappeared. A committee of three, one of whom is Representative Barker, of El Paso, has been appointed to investigate the matter.

Jay Gould is trying to play the same game regarding the Mexican railways as he did in regard to the Western Union telegraph company. He was entirely left out of the Mexican schemes, and wants to get in. Hence he is trying to blackmail his way in. It remains to be seen whether he can be successful.

Senator Parrish deserves the credit of being the one to move that the senate recede from its amendments to the house bill. This was the only solution to the problem. Senator Parrish did not make many or long apportionment speeches, but they always had an air of practical business common sense. He was one of the most valuable and influential members of the body.

The Leadville Herald remarks with a good deal of truth that the probability is that the legislature will adjourn without action on a number of important bills. A part of this neglect is due to the fact that a forty days' session is entirely too short for the transaction of the public business, but the greater part is due to the endeavor on the part of a certain clique to interpose private aspirations as obstacles to the public good.

What will eventually be the end of this Denver mud business is fast becoming a serious question. The appropriation for streets, roads and bridges is exhausted. On the other hand, Colorado Springs, Bijou Basin and Husted's mill are reaping the benefits. Rents are advancing daily in consequence of the demand made upon us by the disconsolate refugees from Denver mud. The truth of the old saying, "It's an ill wind that blows no one any good" is fully substantiated by the above.

The southern exodus of those desirous of escaping from the Denver mud is not as large as it was the first part of the week. In accordance with an act of the city council, pontoon bridges have been placed at the principal corners, to the evident gratification of all pedestrians. But it is said that the gratification is to be of short duration, for the owners of lighters and canal boats have entered a serious protest and demand that draw bridges be placed where pontoon bridges have been constructed.

The most successful applicant for legislation was Mr. W. E. Sisty, the fish commissioner. He secured the passage of four bills in spite of a strong opposition. He did this by the most untrusting exertions. Mr. Sisty is an enthusiast on the subject of fish culture. If he can carry out his plans, he will be one of the greatest benefactors the state has ever had. The state for the first time has given him an opportunity to try the experiments. We are confident that experiment will be a success.

LEADERS IN THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of the legislature that has just closed has had a personal cast, in the senate particularly. All legislation bore the impress of a personality. The votes frequently were indications of men rather than measure. The triumphs were the triumphs of leaders rather than principles. In any review therefore of its proceedings, one must take into account the career of these leaders. By common consent the two leaders in the senate were Messrs. Jacobson and Wolcott. The press generally has discussed the proceedings in the senate with reference to the votes and speeches of these two senators. Senator Jacobson was shrewd and plucky as a leader rather than a success. He always came up smiling after successive defeat. He had great staying and 'worrying' qualities. The latter more than once prevented a victory for his opponents. This was seen in the first great field day on the railroad bill when his ingenious motions prevented the killing of the commissioners bill, though the majority of the senators present desired to do so. It was also shown in the debate on the apportionment bill last Thursday evening when he prevented Wolcott from securing the passage of house bill 161. Senator Jacobson usually was a bitter partisan of Arapahoe, even as against the interests of the state. He preferred for example that the apportionment bill should be defeated rather than that Arapahoe should be deprived of a senator and representative. He impressed one as being continually on the alert to make such a record as to gain political strength for the future. He voted as a politician rather than as a statesman. He never forgot that his vote might help or injure his future political career. This made one continually doubt his sincerity in his votes and speeches. His personal triumphs were few, except as an obstructionist. He carried the bill providing for the sale of school lands to Denver for a park against the votes of two of his own delegation, but in this he was assisted by the vote and active co-operation of Senator E. O. Wolcott. We do not recall any other triumph. He was essentially a leader of the opposition and minority. He had no personal following. His following was always made up by a skillful union of the opposition. He goes out of the legislature with the reputation of being a leader always self possessed, fertile in expedients, and able in debate. His talents have won for him respect. Could he have impressed the senate with his sincerity, and have been more regardless of his political future, he would have been more successful and wielded a stronger influence.

Senator E. O. Wolcott was a leader of a very different type. He had personal magnetism and dash, but lacked the staying qualities. He frequently showed an abandon in his acts so far as his political future was concerned. The opposition he aroused was frequently unnecessary, judged from a politician's standpoint as in the case of the Boulder University bill. We cannot say that he was always sincere, but he was generally so, and impressed his associates as being so. He always had a strong personal following, because men believed in him and trusted him. His triumphs were many and repeated, dating from the organization of the senate to the passage of the house apportionment bill which he was the first to champion as the only measure which could become a law. His triumphs over Jacobson with whom he will be compared were complete. The two men measured their strength on Jacobson's amendment to the railroad bill and the votes showed that Jacobson had but one senator. The dashing, earnest, convincing logic was more potent than a tricky amendment to gain political strength. On the floor Senator Wolcott was always ready and quick. His motions had a frankness and transparency about them that lulled suspicion and gave him unexpected support. He sometimes gave the motives for his votes with an astonishing frankness; as in the case of his motion to add Park to Summit county for a senatorial district so as to make it a sure Republican district. He cannot be said to have done himself justice in some of his legislative work. He did not have the care and industry of a Jacobson and Rogers. He might have opposed some measures that he supported had he been more critical and less faithful to his friends. Judging by the usual tests Senator E. O. Wolcott must be considered the most successful leader in the senate, for he won the most victories. We might refer to other leaders who were strong and able, but the two we have spoken of overshadowed the rest.

The house did not have any leaders of the strength of those in the senate. No man was strong enough to carry a measure. Speaker Doe has been spoken as the strongest man but he weakened himself at the close of the session by marked instances of bad faith. Mr. Carpenter, of Arapahoe, was a bright strong man, but his manner created hostility rather than win friendship. Brush, of Weld, could always lead the gangsters. Mr. Lee, a democrat from Jefferson, was the strongest man in the house. He had strong common sense and stated his views with such force as to carry conviction. Mr. Barker, of this county, frequently had success as a leader. But there was no man of pre-eminent leadership. The house was a most unorganised mass which was always doing the unexpected thing.

This article is a mere sketch and is by

no means comprehensive. In summing up these desultory remarks, we may say that the leadership which was the strong est was the most sincere rather than the most able. Our politicians can go away from the legislature with the feeling, if they reflect, that as great success can be obtained in politics by a disinterested desire to be useful and faithful, as by intrigue and selfish ambition.

"CHUCKED" UNDER THE TABLE.

Mr. Coulter, the inventor of the very funny joke incorporated in a bill to pay a bounty of \$25 for Indian scalps, was promptly snubbed in the house when he had the effrontery to bring forward his choice specimen of western wit and wisdom. The Denver newspapers yesterday morning were not at all complimentary to the stupid Mr. Coulter. The Republican spoke as follows: "Mr. Coulter had the 'effrontery, last night, to make a speech 'in advocacy of his bill offering a bounty 'for the scalps of Ute Indians. In its vulgar barbarity and brutality it was an insult 'to the body in which it was delivered, and 'a disgrace to the state and to our fair 'civilization. There is, perhaps, for decent 'people, no protection against such exhibitions; but there ought to be. The speaker 'and Mr. Lee, of Jefferson, in turn bitterly 'reproved the gentleman and then the 'house recorded its verdict by voting 'unanimously in favor of Mr. Lee's motion 'to 'chuck the thing under the 'table.'"

The above is an address to the understanding of Mr. Coulter. He will doubtless get the idea intended to be expressed by the editor of the Republican. The following from the News is of a different character but reaches the point quite as effectively: "The most forcible speech of the 'present session of the legislature was the 'reply last evening of Hon. Henry Lee to 'the would-be witty, but outrageously 'grotesque, effort of the barbarian from 'Georgetown in favor of his bill offering a 'reward for the scalps of skunks and 'Indians.' This bill,' said Mr. Lee, 'is an 'insult to the civilized and enlightened 'population of Colorado. I have no patience with it. It is a disgrace that we 'should sit here and listen to such talk,' 'ang growing warmer as he advanced, he 'denounced the resolution in unmeasured 'terms. The circumstances were unusual 'and his remarks required something 'more than a tame ending. Mr. Lee was 'equal to the occasion, and closed as follows: 'I move, Mr. Speaker, that the 'resolution be 'chucked under the table.' 'The speaker's face glowed with satisfaction as he put the motion to the house, in 'exactly the words it had been offered. It 'was carried—with but one dissenting voice— 'that of the Georgetown heathen, who had 'hoped to distinguish himself by introducing the bill. 'The motion to 'chuck the 'bill under the table' is carried," said the 'speaker: "Chuck it under the table.'"

Now that the session of the legislature is over, we may speak with some frankness regarding our senator and representatives. From personal observation, we may say that they were always faithful and true to their constituents. They were never absent from their seats except on public business. Senator Stubbs was at the outset put on influential committees. He was careful and painstaking in his work. Representative Barker appeared to good advantage on the floor and probably had more friends and fewer enemies than any other member of the house. He was generally regarded as one of the most efficient workers in the house. Representative Foster was quieter and more retired, but his good sense, attention to his work and uprightness gave him influence. El Paso was well represented in the legislature that has just closed its session.

The present to Senator Rogers is a most pleasant tribute to honesty and faithfulness. It is seldom that a member of a legislative body, occupying no office, makes such a record as to call forth such a testimonial. Senator Rogers is not a great man. He has not even been a leader in the senate. Most of his fights have ended in defeat. But he has been faithful and conscientious in all that he has done. He had the courage of his convictions. He voted against the bill for the sale of school land to Denver, though his constituents almost unanimously demanded that he should vote for it. His "no" on the Irish sympathy resolution sounded clear and strong. Senator Rogers is a good example to politicians. He has demonstrated that independence of thought and action and faithfulness to duty are recognized in Colorado as distinguishing traits in her legislators. May the next senate have many more Mr. Rogerses.

Fernando Wood, who died yesterday, was the oldest member of the house. He first took his seat in 1841, for a single term. He did not go back until 1863 since which time he has remained. This makes a total service in the house of twenty years. The only other office of note that he held was the mayoralty of New York which he held in 1855, '56, '57, '61, '62. He was born in New York, in 1812. He made a large fortune in the shipping business and retired from it in 1850. He was chiefly remarkable for his courtly appearance and his love of poker.

Popular and Lucky.

Leadville Chronicle. Colorado College, at Colorado Springs, seems to be popular and lucky. It has lately received several handsome bequests.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

Full Text of the Bidding Scale Bill as Passed.

A BILL.

For an act to fix the ratio for the apportionment of the senators and representatives in the state of Colorado, and to revise and adjust said apportionment according to said ratio.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Colorado:

SECTION 1. That the following ratios are hereby fixed and established for the apportionment of the senators and representatives of the general assembly of the state of Colorado, provided for by the constitution of this state, and said apportionment shall be made as near as may be in accordance with said ratios.

SEC. 2. The ratios for the senatorial apportionment shall be: First, one senator for the first 5,000 population; second, one senator for each 9,000 population thereafter, with one senator for fractions over 7,000 population.

SEC. 3. The ratios for representative apportionment shall be: First, one representative for the first 1,000 population; second, one representative for each 5,000 population thereafter, with one representative for fractions over 3,000 population.

SEC. 4. In applying the aforesaid ratios to the population of the several counties of this state for the purpose of revising and adjusting the said senatorial and representative apportionment, each county in the state shall receive separate representation in all cases where the same is practicable, and in cases where counties have an excess of population over their proper senatorial representation, such excess may be considered in determining the representative representation of such county, and vice versa.

SEC. 5. Until otherwise provided by law, this state shall be divided into senatorial districts, constituted, numbered and entitled to the number of senators named, as follows: The county of Weld shall constitute the first senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Larimer, Grand and Routt shall constitute the second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Boulder shall constitute the third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Gilpin shall constitute the fourth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Clear Creek shall constitute the fifth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator. The county of Arapahoe shall constitute the sixth senatorial district, and be entitled to four senators; the county of Jefferson shall constitute the seventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of El Paso shall constitute the eighth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Arapahoe and Douglas shall constitute the ninth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Arapahoe, Elbert and Bent shall constitute the tenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Lake shall constitute the eleventh senatorial district and be entitled to three senators; the county of Summit shall constitute the twelfth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Gunnison shall constitute the thirteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Fremont and Park shall constitute the fourteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Chaffee shall constitute the fifteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Pueblo shall constitute the sixteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Custer shall constitute the seventeenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Las Animas shall constitute the eighteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Huerfano and Costilla shall constitute the nineteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Conejos shall constitute the twentieth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of La Plata, San Juan, Ouray, Hinsdale, Rio Grande and Saguache shall constitute the twenty first senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

SEC. 6. Until otherwise provided by law, the representatives shall be divided among the counties of this state as follows: The county of Arapahoe shall have eight; the county of Lake shall have four; the county of Boulder shall have three; the counties of Clear Creek, El Paso, Custer, Las Animas, Pueblo, Gilpin and Jefferson shall each have two; the counties of Park, Fremont, Weld, Summit, Chaffee, Conejos, Costilla, Huerfano, Elbert, Bent, Douglas, Saguache, Rio Grande, Ouray, Hinsdale, San Juan, Gunnison, La Plata and Larimer shall each have one, and the counties of Grand and Routt jointly one.

Yes Indeed!

Register-Call. If Denver does not do something to get a supply of pure and healthy water, she need not expect the people of the mountains to vote for her as the future capital of the state. If there is any thing in the world that the people of the mountains are particular about it is the quality of the water they drink.

A Queer Coincidence.

From the Leadville Chronicle. It is rather remarkable that just as soon as Chaffee and Moffatt were sued by Holmes for false representation in the Little Pittsburg affair, a new and very rich strike was made in that much maligned mine.

You're Another.

From the Trinidad News. Mr. Carpenter, of the house, introduced a resolution two or three days ago with several whereases, one of which reads as follows:

WHEREAS, It appears from the books of the state treasurer that Boulder, Gunnison, Las Animas and El Paso counties have not complied with the law in making levies for the agricultural and school of mines taxes, and then goes on to authorize a certain committee to investigate and report and reprimand the counties, etc. The News desires to inform Mr. Carpenter that the kingdom of Las Animas not only levied her agricultural and school of mines taxes, but that they have been paid over to the kingdom. Dan L. Taylor, treasurer of the state, holds the receipt of the state treasurer for the same, and you, Mr. Carpenter, must apologize or get into trouble.

Martial Law.

Denver Republican. The state senate, the other day, spent a good deal of time in a discussion of the familiar martial law question. That was altogether unnecessary. The whole matter can be summed up in a few words. Last June there was imminent danger of an outbreak at Leadville, that might have resulted in the firing of the city and the destruction of many lives. The governor, by prompt action, averted the peril, preserved order, protected life and property, and suppressed the menacing spirit of lawlessness and violence. In doing so he harmed no individual, interfered with no one's rights. To quarrel with the means he employed is either pure idiocy, or the worst and most absurd sort of partisanship. No sane man can or ever will sincerely say a word in deprecation of his action.

Castor Oil.

From the Denver News. The doctor's bill went through like the legendary, and regular, dose of castor oil. Those not used to the heroic measure made rather wry faces, as a matter of course.

Leadville's Morality.

Denver News. It is greatly to be feared that Leadville's observance of Sunday will collapse on the advent of the coming boom, which is plainly foretold by the "Little Pittsburg" strike.

Support the Public Credit.

From the Leadville Chronicle. During the debate on a bill to fix a rate of interest on county warrants outstanding, Senator John thought it was the duty of every county in the state to stand up squarely for the public credit. He didn't know it was possible to avoid speculation in warrants. The purpose of the pending bill was to fix the price of county warrants as near to par as practicable. He believed that if a fund was provided for the payment of county warrants which could be depended on, people would invest in them with the certainty that they will receive their money at a specified time. Another objection to the present method was that during the summer months, when taxes are not being collected, warrants are issued in large numbers and become depreciated in value. By taxpaying time they are in the hands of speculators, who surround the treasurer's office and demand nearly dollar for dollar from those who want them to pay taxes with; and who have not been prudent enough beforehand. This evil would be corrected by the bill.

Corporation Measure.

Five hard frosts make one fall of snow. Three falls of snow make one street impassable. Six hundred streets impassable make one newspaper leader. Twenty newspaper leaders make one public howl. Five thousand public howls don't make one municipal government move.—[Punch.]

PERSONAL.

John B. Gough is ill at Dayton, Ohio. The Empress Eugenie is writing a book. Vice President Wheeler has never broken a gavel. Jeff Davis hopes to sell 100,000 copies of his history of the rebellion. Sarah Bernhardt was criticised in St. Louis because her dresses did not fit her. Webb Hayes, who went to Washington thin and gawky, has become spruce and gallant. Sir Francis Lytett left \$1,250,000 for the erection of Wesleyan chapels in England. Mrs. Hayes has kept a diary recording the social entertainments at the White House. Lady Florence Dixie, of hunting reputation, has gone to South Africa as a war correspondent. George Eliot said: "Ignorance is not so damnable as humbug; but when it prescribes pills it may happen to do more harm." Queen Isabella, of Spain, attends the opera in Paris, surrounded by a bevy of Spanish beauties. Marie Van Zandt is posing in Paris for a life-size marble statue of herself in the character of Mignon, which, when completed, is destined for the next salon. Colonel F. T. Dent, recently promoted to the First Artillery, in place of General Vogdes, retired, will spend six months' leave of absence in Florida for the benefit of his health. The Hon. Levi P. Morton once upon a time "tailored" for a living in Wyndham county, Vermont. The shingle narrating the fact is still in the possession of a local admirer. [Beginning of a boom for 1884 or 1885.] Senator Blaine is described by the Nation as "essentially a rockety, journalistic kind of man, fond of rows and sensations." The Nation further says that he "would be a most unsafe person to put in among the costly and fragile china of the state department."

Probably none of the congratulatory dispatches received by Eugene Hale, on his nomination for senator, were so dearly cherished as the one from his boys, which ran this way: "Hurrah for Maine! Hurrah for papa! Chandler, Fred, and the Boss." Chandler, the eldest, is about 8 years of age, while the "Boss" is scarcely four. Mr. Spurgeon wrote the other day that the most useful members of a church were usually those who would "be doing harm if they were not doing good. They could not be chips in the porridge—they must flavor it in one way or the other." "In my young days," he continued, "I feared I said many odd things and made many blunders, but my audiences were not hypercritical, and no newspaper writers dogged my heels; and so I had a happy training-ground in which, by continual practice, I attained such a degree of ready speech as I now possess. There is no way of learning to preach which can be compared to preaching itself. If you want to swim you must get into the water."

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

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WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per Annum.....\$12.00 Six Months.....\$6.00

Three Months.....\$3.00 One Month.....\$1.25

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Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to

those of any establishment west of

the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and

desiring them discontinued will please make it known at

the business office where they will be properly attend-

ed to; we cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertise-

ments continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

All subscriptions to the Weekly or Daily, are struck off

the list at expiration.

Mr. Harry Lee is the authorized collector and solicitor

for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employee of the

Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must

be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do

not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. STEELE,

Manager of the Gazette.

From Saturday's Daily.

From a gentleman who came up from Alamosa yesterday, we learn that the late storm has extended pretty well south. At Alamosa and in San Luis Park the snow is much deeper than here and the storm there was much more severe as it was accompanied by fierce winds. All trains on the San Juan extension of the Denver and Rio Grande were delayed several hours. Throughout the entire Duchas valley the snow is from six to eight inches deep, also at Trinidad and El Moro.

The question is frequently asked as to who has a right to skin cattle found dead on the plains. The Colorado Cattle Growers' association, which held a special meeting in Denver, on January 7th, adopted the following regarding this subject:

WHEREAS, It has been reported to this association that certain parties throughout the cattle range are skinning cattle without authority from owners, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association give no notice that any person or persons found skinning any cattle belonging to any member of the association without written authority from the owners of such cattle, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law bearing on this subject.

Personal.

Mr. H. A. True left on the Leadville express last evening for New Mexico.

Mr. John Russell of the firm of Messrs. Alexander & Russell arrived in the city yesterday afternoon accompanied by his family.

Mr. H. Potter who for some time past has acted as clerk at the National is now the advance agent of Theodore's Troubadours.

No Visible Means or Support.

We learned yesterday that one of the three tramps who were in the building which was destroyed by fire near the Denver and Rio Grande freight depot, at an early hour last Sunday morning, will lose his test from the effect of the burns which he sustained. It seems that he and the other two tramps had taken shelter in the shanty for the night. In order to keep warm they built a fire on the ground in the rear end of the shanty, around which they were sleeping. One of the tramps was aroused from his slumbers by the burning of his clothes, when it was discovered that the entire front of the building was in a blaze. There was only one entrance to the place, and this exit was shut off by the flames. Two of the tramps succeeded in crawling out through a small hole in the roof after having had their clothes slightly scorched. The remaining one tried to effect an exit in the same manner, but his clothes caught fast and detained him until the lower part of his limbs were badly burned. He was taken to the poor-house, where he is receiving the attention of the county physician. The saddest feature of the affair is the fact of a tramp having lost his only visible means of support—his feet.

Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with County Clerk Eaton, of the Mexican National Railway company. The incorporators are Messrs. Hanson A. Risley, John E. Lundstrom, James Correy, Eugene R. Cosson and Edward B. Sawtell, all residents of Colorado Springs. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$65,000,000, divided into \$100 shares. The object of the company is described to be "to enter into, receive by purchase, assignment, or transfer, or assume contracts to construct, complete, equip, maintain, renew, manage and operate any line or lines of railroad or telegraph situated within the territory of the Republic of Mexico, or within the territory of any of the states of said republic, and also any other line or lines of railroad and telegraph situated within any of the states or territories of the United States, as may be determined upon."

The Board of Directors for the first year is composed of the following gentlemen: William J. Palmer, Charles S. Woeris-hoffer, Henry Morgan, Joseph D. Potts, Charles R. Flint, Edward Lewis, George Whitney, Francis H. Jackson, Charles S. Hinchman, Louis Sommerhoff, John Pratt, Henry Morton and William Wagner. The principal office of the company is to be at Colorado Springs, and provision is also made for an office in the City of Mexico.

Colorado College.

The student correspondent for the Mountaineer who writes up the items of interest from Colorado college succeeds in getting together each week an interesting column. From his contributions this week we make the following extracts: "The last meeting of the legislative assembly was more successful than the preceding. The consideration of the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the capitol site in Denver was resumed. The previous question was ordered. Mr. Cooper, representative from Arapahoe, closed the debate in a speech favoring the bill. A pending amendment reducing the amount to \$1,000 was voted down, and the roll was called on the passage of the bill. The vote resulted, for the bill 8, against 26.

"Mr. McMorris, of Clear Creek, presented a railroad bill which was referred to the committee on education. It is understood that Miss Johnson, of Hinsdale, chairman of this committee, is opposed to the bill and that it is likely to be reported against. A resolution on the silver question and one endorsing Mr. Belford's course in congress regarding silver were referred to the committee on national affairs. The committee on rules were instructed to prepare an order of business. It was ordered that at the next meeting, the time before three o'clock be devoted to the investigation of a bribery case, and that the Belford resolution be made the order for three o'clock. The people are invited to come.

"I forgot to say last week that Colorado College observed the day of prayer for colleges. The first steps toward the organization of the College Union were taken that day.

"The second social meeting of the College Union will be held at Mr. Eli Johnson's home at a quarter past seven next Saturday evening. All college students are invited.

"The Philoallians meet at a quarter past one every Friday. A part of their programme will be minute speeches by members. Their meetings are public.

"Professor Loud is delivering two lessons a week to his class in astronomy.

"The following is a fact:

"Professor—Where was the Bosphorus?

"Freshman—It was where it is now."

"Among the text-books in use in the college is The Philology of the English

Tongue, by John Earle. I quote in regard to a certain absurd word which we quite frequently use:

"The curt form of 'gent,' as a less ceremonious substitute for the full expression of gentleman, had once made considerable way, but its career was blighted in a court of justice. It is about twenty years ago that two young men, being brought before a London magistrate, described themselves as 'gents.' The magistrate said he considered that designation little better than 'blackguard.' The abbreviated form has never been able to recover that shock—Philology, ed. iii., p. 342.

"Whether 'gents' ties and 'gents' fine boots are as common in England as here I know not. But I fear 'gent' has enough of vitality to live in the language of advertisements at least.

"Professor Sheldon desires each member of his class in Horace to select for himself an ode of which to make a careful, studied translation.

"Professor Sheldon stirred up the pupils yesterday morning in regard to the time they studied their lessons. He told them that Charles Sumner sometimes studied eighteen hours a day. As to whether many of our students study enough there can be but one opinion, and that opinion is emphatically that they do not. There is no likelihood that any of them will study eighteen hours out of twenty-four, and I almost fear this example is more likely to frighten pupils than to induce study."

The Silver Cliff Republican says: "Parties who have recently visited the Denver & Rio Grande railroad report the workmen are almost through blasting at the difficult points. Large numbers of men and teams are being employed, and the work is rapidly being pushed toward the Cliff. Let her come."

From Sunday's Daily.

Mr. C. E. Aiken is offering Thurlow's Colorado views at 25 cents a dozen. These are remarkably low figures and those wanting a good assortment of views should avail themselves of the opportunity.

At the meeting of the Horticultural society last night Mr. Crawford submitted as samples of fruit raised in this vicinity some elegant apples grown by Mr. D. M. Rose, on his ranch south of the city.

Necessity is the mother of invention. Denver city water is so bad that all kinds of substitutes have been suggested but the proprietor of the American house has developed the most ingenuity. The Denver Tribune thus describes his plan: "A little ingenuity recently displayed by the proprietor of the American house may serve as an example worthy of imitation to those who do not prefer muddy water as a beverage. The plan is very simple. Mr. Smith sank a well in his cellar, protecting its walls with casings till the surface or seepage water was reached. Thence an iron pipe was inserted to a sufficient depth to reach the pure clear water which courses through the earth, free from the contamination of city filth. From this source he draws his supply for all uses in the hotel, besides having a sufficiency for every department of his house."

FALSE PRETENSES.

How a Nice Young Man Got a Brand New Overcoat.

A warrant was issued out of Justice Pixley's court yesterday and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Clement for the arrest of G. H. Potter, for some time a clerk at the National hotel. The facts in the case are as follows: Potter, under representation that he was still in the employ of Mr. Callahan, of the National hotel, procured an overcoat from Mr. Chas. Stearns, the tailor, and gave in payment for the same an order on Mr. Callahan.

The overcoat was given into his possession at a late hour Friday night, and immediately after procuring it Potter took the Leadville express for Pueblo. Yesterday morning while looking over the GAZETTE Mr. Stearns was somewhat surprised to notice that Potter had left the city as the advance agent of Theodore's Troubadours. This was the first intimation he had that Potter was not in the employ of the National, and upon inquiry he learned that he had left the National during the early part of the week.

In his representations to Mr. Stearns he stated that he expected to remain at the National during the summer, as Mr. Callahan, the proprietor, intended to spend several months in the mining districts, and proposed leaving him in charge of the hotel during his absence. On these representations Mr. Stearns let him have the overcoat, but not until the order of \$35 above referred to had been given him. Mr. Potter has heretofore sustained a good reputation, and has held several positions of trust in the city. Officer Clement has gone to Pueblo to effect his arrest and will probably return to this city with him to day. It is the opinion of his friends that he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of matters upon his return.

The Horticultural Society.

The El Paso County Horticultural Society met in the library rooms last evening at 7½ o'clock. A number of our most prominent citizens were present.

The Rev. E. R. Wood was elected president pro tem, and R. T. Crawford secretary.

The committee on by laws appointed at the last meeting reported through its chairman, Geo. H. Parsons, a series of by-laws which were unanimously adopted.

A roll of membership was opened and some twenty signatures were attached.

An election for officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Geo. H. Parsons.

Vice Presidents, Col. George De La Vergne, Henry McAllister, Jr., A. K. Frost.

Recording secretary, L. R. Allen.

Corresponding secretary, Robert T. Crawford.

Treasurer, Col. E. T. Ensign.

Mr. Frost spoke of the Preperituri tree, grown successfully on the Sierra Nevada mountains, and thought that the tree would do well here.

Major McAllister spoke at length upon the subject of grape culture, and thought that it was of great importance to the people of the whole state. He was of the opinion that an infinite variety of grapes could be grown here as well as in any part of the country, and urged that greater attention be given to it in the future. He was followed by Mr. Snyder, Colonel De La Vergne, Messrs. Parsons, Ensign, Gumm and others, upon the same subject.

Upon motion of Colonel De La Vergne, the subject of apple and grape culture was selected for discussion at the next meeting.

On motion, the society adjourned to meet on next Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock.

John Hendricks, the sneak thief, who had his trial before Justice Pixley, Friday afternoon, not being able to furnish the required bonds for his appearance at the next term of the district court, was committed to jail.

The Denver & Rio Grande company are now selling through tickets to Santa Fe, and passengers, even if they do have to travel 25 miles in stage coaches, can accomplish the journey in 15 hours less time than they can on the Santa Fe road.

Mr. J. H. Woodgate offers to sell his boot and shoe business, as his position of revenue collector demands his entire attention.

Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect and practical stair builder, is now engaged in constructing the Opera House stairs, and while in his shop yesterday we were shown plans of the work. There are four flights, two from the lobby to the balcony circle, and two platform flights from the hall to the second and third floors. They are composed of ash, rises and strings, Georgia pine steps and black walnut balustrades and newel posts. The latter, especially those at the front of the flight, leading to the balcony circle, are of handsome design and finish. The contract price for the work above mentioned is \$1,400.

The sneak thieves still seem to be plying their vocation in the city and various complaints are being made to the officers. On Saturday night Mr. A. N. Wheeler had a valuable overcoat stolen while he was eating supper at Kenney's restaurant. The coat was hanging on a hook near the entrance and must have been taken by some one who had taken his supper there.

RUNNING WILD.

A Car on the Manitou Railroad Slips Its Brakes and Runs to the City.

Yesterday afternoon while the train men were making up a freight train at Manitou, a flat car loaded with lumber was run out on the main track and the brakes set while the engineer was switching the remainder of the cars. A few moments afterward the discovery was made that the car had slipped its brakes and started down grade toward this city. It had already gained too much velocity to be overtaken, and all efforts to stop it would only be useless. It was at first thought that while turning some of the sharp curves in the vicinity of Dr. Bell's residence the car would leave the track and plunge down the hill side. But it continued its wild flight down grade and up grade, and it is estimated that at certain places between Colorado City and Manitou, the car must have attained a velocity of 60 miles an hour. At Colorado City the car was not running very rapidly as it had just overcome considerable of an up grade, but when it crossed the Monument bridge and approached the Y, it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. As it turned from the main track onto the Y the car left the track and scattered the lumber in all directions. It was lucky that the car jumped the track when it did, for had it run one hundred feet further, it would have struck an engine standing on the track and demolished things generally. Strange to say, no damage was done further than that sustained by the car itself. Conductor Sawyer thinks he has discovered a novel scheme for rapid transit and cheap unloading, and he wants it understood that the patent has been applied for. All infringements on the same will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The stock of groceries belonging to McAfferty Bros. was yesterday sold, under constable sale, by Sheriff Dana. The goods were purchased by M. Odle.

A young man who was in attendance on Judge Pixley's court yesterday, walked off with the judge's overcoat and left his own in its place. The judge might have been seen yesterday afternoon charging around with a rather severe look in his eye, in search of that young man. He said if his coat was returned the abductor of that garment might go scott free, but if not—We understand that the coat was returned. Both were made of similar material hence the mistake.

Forming a New Firm.

Our readers will learn from a notice in another column that Messrs. Hallowell & Wills, the successful firm of real estate dealers in this city, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Hallowell's health is such that he is required to take a season's rest from the cares of business. Mr. Hallowell has been one of the most prominent business men of Colorado Springs, and he has a reputation for energy, probity and business ability second to none. He has been successful in his ventures, and we hope he will find renewed health during his rest.

Mr. H. LeB. Wills announces that he will continue the business in the old, familiar office on Tejon street, and that he has associated with him in the business Mr. F. W. Hale, a gentleman of means who has recently arrived from the east. Mr. Hale is a lawyer by profession, having practiced five years at the Massachusetts bar. This will be of material aid in the real estate business. This will form a strong firm which will maintain the high reputation of the past. Mr. Wills has gained the confidence of the people by his strict attention to business, his obliging manners and his thoroughly honorable conduct. We wish the new firm the greatest success.

THE DESTRUCTIVE COOK STOVE.

It Explodes, Although no One Knew It Was Loaded.

Yesterday morning, just as the pupils at the Dear Mute Institute had eaten breakfast an explosion occurred in the kitchen. It seems that the water heating box connected with the cooking range got out of order, and soon after being filled with cold water, burst with considerable force, completely demolishing the stove, blowing out the windows in the kitchen and scattering its contents promiscuously around. There were three persons in the room at the time and their escape from serious injury seems remarkable. The superintendent was in the kitchen attending to some duties. The cook and one of the little girls were standing a short distance from the stove. When the explosion occurred the room was instantly filled with smoke, steam and ashes. Mr. Kennedy was struck on the chin and side of the face and somewhat bruised. The cook was thrown violently to the floor, but received slight injuries. The little girl's face and head were covered with soot and dirt, and it was at first thought that she had been severely burned. Examination, however, showed that she was uninjured. It was fortunate that the building did not take fire.

As soon as information of the accident was communicated to them, Messrs. France and Stewart, trustees, visited the Institute. In a short time the debris was cleared away, and the old stove, discarded some time ago, was put up until a new range could be obtained. About \$200 is the extent of damages sustained.

RUBY CAMP MINES.

Something About Some Doubtful and Some Not Doubtful Properties.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.

RUBY CAMP, February 10: During the past three weeks I have received letters asking in regard to the properties of the Standard Mining company, whose properties are claimed to consist of four silver-bearing lode claims in this district, 320 acres of bituminous coal, three miles south of Irwin. I have not seen the prospectus of the company, but if I may judge from the letters I have received, the showing made therein, is quite favorable, and the inducements to invest greater than are usually found in such documents, for my correspondents seem most favorably impressed therewith.

Before receiving these letters I had never heard of the Standard company, nor of any of the mines (!) belonging to it. Since then, I have made frequent inquiries in regard to the company, and of the properties on which it was formed. So far I have not found a man who had ever heard of the company, or of any of the mines with the exception of the Tiger, which is located near the Ruby King mine. This one, all say, is in slide or debris, and has not, and cannot have the sign of a vein. It would be almost, or quite, impossible that a valuable strike should be made in a district of so limited a territorial extent as has this, without its becoming generally known. I have tried, too, to learn who are the probable movers and owners in the company, but have found none who can even make a guess. Not knowing personally, and failing in all my attempts to learn anything of the property beyond what is above given, I am not prepared to speak definitely in regard to the worth of the properties of the Standard Mining company. It may be that their showing is too bright, and for this reason I should advise that those thinking to invest in its stock go slow.

In contrast with the above I might put before the secretary of the Elk Mountain Mining company of Colorado Springs which I have just received. This is the most modest thing of the kind I remember to have seen. It was evidently not the intention to overstate in any particular. Much of a favorable nature might truthfully have been added. The company owns a large number of claims, concerning some of which I will speak: There is no question in regard to the Mosquito, Lucy, Copley, Dell Forest and Baby; the Hunkadora and the one near to it (the Sinclair) would require much work to get through the cap rock, and for this reason I think less of these. They are in a good locality for rich ore and no doubt good at length. I like the Mosquito and Lucy best; they are in the same formation as his in which I work this winter. I see by my work that the rock changes at depth, which makes the surface rock in which opened what might be termed "cap." The formation below is the same as that in which are found the best ores in San Juan—the best of all mineral bearing rock. With veins so well defined I think they would not have to go deep to find large veins of ore. The ore in that locality is the purest and richest found in the district. It would not require smelting, but could be treated by lixiviation or amalgamation. These processes are not above one-half the expense of smelting and save a large percentage of the silver. All the properties are in good localities.

A move has been made to supply the town of Irwin with water from Brennan's Lake, and \$10,000 has been appropriated by the town officials for this purpose. At present it is not known where the money has appropriated is. The town treasury is found to have leaked last year. It was quite empty when the present officers came into power. Some think water will not be introduced this year.

A Miners Union has been organized in Irwin. The purpose, or object, of which has not been made public. The camp is yet too new to be materially injured by orders of this kind. It will probably die for want of proper subsistence.

The weather last week was quite mild. The snow settled to an average of less than five feet. For a few days past the thermometer has ranged about zero. Tonight, at eight o'clock, —5.

The road between Irwin and Gunnison is in good condition; the hack makes regular tri-weekly trips, and freight is coming in as needed.

appearance in the heavens attracted the attention of the people on the streets, who in spite of the cold stood and gazed at it for many minutes.

This phenomenon remained visible in all its beauty until nine o'clock. After that for about an hour the moon shone bright and clear as usual but shortly after ten o'clock two brilliant rings of prismatic colors were observed. The moon occupying the centre of one and the second, of at least twice the diameter of the first, cut the first, with its circumference at one point passing directly across the disk of the moon.

BILL NYE AND BOOMERANG.

Some Critical and Analytical Remarks on Nye's New Book.

Bill Nye, the witty man of Wyoming, has published a book. It is entitled "Bill Nye and Boomerang." Bill Nye is a funny man and Boomerang is a mule. The mule evidently was not consulted as to the title or his name would not have come second. However Nye does the square thing by the mule, for he prints Boomerang's portrait and modestly omits his own; at least that's the way it looks to us. If we have made a mistake we apologize to the mule. The book is a handsome one and has two gilt edged mules depicted on the cover. We imagine this is a sly joke of the author's who imagines his readers saying to themselves as they gaze on the two mules, "When shall we three meet again."

But the mule after all is the smaller part of the volume. Bill Nye is evidently the senior partner in the firm. The fun of the author is peculiar in this respect: he always improves on originals. Take his remodeled speech of Spartacus to the Gladiators, it is a good deal funnier than the original oration. Then his story of the Prodigal son makes one laugh very much more than the one on which it is founded. There is also another peculiarity about the fun retailed in this book (with reduced rates to the trade) and that is that there is a vast quantity of contemporaneous human interest in it. What can be of more present and vital interest to a man than the temperature of a bumble bee. Bill Nye makes the great discovery that bumble bees are red hot. This is a scientific fact of contemporaneous interest. Even were we a cynical critic we could not sit down on such a genius, we refer to Bill Nye and not the bumble bee.

This is a great book. It will do a great deal of good, for it will doubtless result in the assassination of its author, while the mortality among its readers will cause the undertakers to dance for joy. The undertakers in this city have already bought up all the copies they could find and have presented them to their tardy customers. The town already begins to feel the gloomy influence. There is one satisfaction left us, however, and that is that a dose of Bill Nye is instant and painless death; while the readers of Burdette, or Bailey, or Lewis linger in untold agonies and finally become gibbering idiots.

Hitherto we have restrained ourselves. Now we will say just what we think of the book regardless of its author's feelings. It is a book full of western fun. The characters are western men, and mules, and coyotes and Indians and so forth. It is the wittiest book that has recently appeared. It contains many things that will not be forgotten. Bill Nye is truly the wit of the west, as well as Wyoming's wit. His book is indispensable to every well regulated family. We hope that it will have the large sale it merits.

Biographical.

The Denver Republican of yesterday observed the adjournment of the legislature by giving short biographical sketches of all of the members of the third legislature of the state. These sketches contain little more than the birth, age and politics of the members. We quote the sketches of El Paso representatives:

C. E. STUBBS.

Mr. Stubbs, of the Tenth district, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1844; graduated at Ann Arbor (Michigan) university, and was admitted to the practice of law in West Virginia in 1866. He was district attorney at Shepherdstown for four years, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1871. On account of failing health he came to Colorado in 1872 and located at Colorado Springs, where he has since resided. He is married, a republican, and was elected last fall.

C. W. BARKER.

Charles W. Barker was born in Jefferson county, New York, February, 1st, 1839. He was educated at Oberlin college, Ohio. Came to Colorado in 1876 and located at Manitou, where he now resides. During the war he served for three years as scout in the First Indiana cavalry. Is engaged in the hotel business. Never held any public office until elected a representative from El Paso county. He is married, and politically is a republican.

M. A. FOSTER.

M. A. Foster was born in New Hampshire in 1834; is self educated; came to Colorado in 1850; is engaged in stock raising, and never before held a public office. He represents El Paso county, is a republican and married.

According to the report received from the Peak at 9 o'clock last night the thermometer registered 14 below zero, while the velocity of the wind was 14 miles an hour. The mercury at the same time in the city was 13 below zero.

The severe wind yesterday blew the deep cuts on the Denver & Rio Grande, near Castle Rock, full of snow, and the morning express, due here at 11:35, did not reach here until 7:30 last evening.

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.
Rainbows and Golden Circles Around the Moon.

There was visible the most beautiful celestial phenomenon last evening that we have ever seen. When the moon rose it was surrounded with a bright golden halo and beams of golden light extended from it at right angles like the spokes of a wheel. When the moon had arisen about ten degrees above the horizon the scene reached its most beautiful point. The radiating beams of light extending half way to the zenith in one direction, and a corresponding distance in the remaining three directions terminated in segments of a rainbow with the prismatic colors plainly visible. At the zenith a distinct bow was visible with its curve reversed as compared with that described around the moon. To the north and south and quite low down in the west were two nebulous clouds of white at equal angles with the beams of light and evidently a part of the phenomenon. This unusual

From Wednesday's Daily.

MORE ABOUT THE MOON.

Some Empirical Scientific and Poetical Explanations of Her Conduct.

One of the principal topics of conversation yesterday was the wonderful celestial phenomenon of the evening before. Every one was charmed with its transcendent beauty, and every one had a theory to advance as to its cause. Some were full of long scientific names, having evidently taken a peep into the cyclopedia before coming down town. Others less learned, or not possessing a cyclopedia, expressed crude notions and wild guesses, while still others were as firmly convinced that the weird appearance of the moon and sky the night before was a symbol and a sign, as was Constantine with his "In hoc signo." We heard several persons remark that it was a sign of cold weather, and considering the fact that the thermometer indicated 13 degrees below zero when the phenomenon appeared, we do not think the sign failed.

There being so much discussion as to the cause of the phenomenon we give briefly the conclusions of scientists upon the subject. In the first place these phenomena are peculiar to the polar regions and are never seen in warm countries nor in the summer. This has led scientists to believe that the phenomenon is connected with cold. The fact that, in the aurora, peculiar to high latitudes, and in the sun dogs and moon dogs, or parhelia and parasele, prismatic colors abound, has led to the conclusion that refraction of light is the cause. Putting these two facts together and knowing that fragments of ice make excellent refractors, the inference is drawn that refraction of light through ice crystals is the cause of such phenomena. In the matter of the aurora, however, doctors disagree, the theory of electrical action being held by some.

One of the most original explanations of the phenomenon was given by a rather pale looking young man with red eyes, who was conversing with a friend. Said he: "I was going home last night about ten o'clock, after paying a number of visits to several drug stores on particular business, when all at once the sidewalk flew up and hit me on the head. When I had recovered consciousness I saw all sorts of rings, and balls of fire, and red, white and blue streamers around the moon, and then I knew that I was going to have another severe attack. I was very happy this morning when I woke up and read an account of the facts of the cause in the GAZETTE."

Prof. Tractor, of Manitou, is always ready to come forward with an electrical and electrifying theory of every phenomenon under the sun, or moon either, for that matter, and therefore we were not at all surprised to receive the following letter from him yesterday:

MANITOU, COLORADO,
February 15, 1881.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

The celestial phenomenon which attracted so much attention on the Monday night and which has been the source of ill omen prognostications can, I am happy to state, be explained. I was the cause of it all. I have lately perfected my lightoscopic reflectograph and was experimenting with it on the roof of my house in Manitou and this caused all the trouble. It was the first clear evening we have had since the instrument's completion and I took advantage to give it a good trial. If I had thought for an instant that it would work so perfectly, I would have given no notice in the papers so that no one would be astonished, and thus have saved the Denver people from the many colds taken while watching the effect.

The instrument is an intricate one consisting of a duplex reflector, a binocular object discriminator combined with a magnetic dynamic motor. The binocular is placed on a plane with the earth's orbit and at an angle of 45 degrees with the parallel of the sun's current of electricity is sent to the duplex reflector and passing through a refractor of a power corresponding to the cube of the square root of the 4th power of N. G. the wonderful effect is produced. I send you a drawing of the instrument.

PROF. TRACTOR.

The drawing sent by the professor looked like a Herald war map, and as it would have taken five pages of this paper to print it, we have concluded to omit it, especially as his explanations of the workings of the instrument are so clear.

A lady contributor, however, sends us the cleverest solution of the phenomenon that we have received. She says in her note that she is sure the man in the moon has cast an affectionate eye on Colorado, the youngest and brightest, as well as the richest of states, and that he took occasion on the evening of the 14th of February to send a valentine by way of the high line. This lady signs her note N. I. W. The verses she sends us are as follows:

VALENTINE.

The Man in the Moon to Colorado:
My Valentine, thou, Miss Colorado,
The youngest and brightest of states,
Then taken I place in the heavenly blue
When slightly ajar are the gates.

Thou art rich, and I symbol it plainly to all,
By golden and silvery gleams
That flash from the halo surrounding the moon,
Where I dwell, looking down through its beams.

As Diana, the huntress, wherever she went,
These servants do at her call,
So my four Lunar dogs in leash I present,
Full blooded sky terriers all.

And now I have given thee, Colorado,
This wondrous picture divine,
Will take it and hold it in memory dear,
As the man in the moon's valentine?

Secretary W. E. Pabor, of the state horticultural society, announces that, wishing to prepare a complete list of all persons engaged or interested in pomology, horticulture, floriculture and arboriculture in the state of Colorado, those who are paying any attention, either as professionals or amateurs, to these pursuits, are cordially requested to send him their names, postoffice address, specialties cultivated, and such information as to the progress of these growing industries in their immediate vicinity, as they are willing to favor the society with, in order that correspondence and mutual benefit may result therefrom.

Be economical and save your good white rags. The GAZETTE will pay five cents a pound for them. Thus far one family has brought around 10½ pounds of rags and increased the balance in the treasury with 52½ cents. If any one family in this city should follow this practice for every day in the year (excepting Sundays) for seven hundred years; or if seven hundred families should follow it every day in the year (excepting Sundays) for one year, it would amount to over \$100,000. The interest on this amount would be \$20 a day.

MORAL.—Bring in your rags.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. E. A. Low has purchased Mr. M. C. Wilbur's interest in the livery business and the firm in the future will be known as Messrs. Hundley & Low. The transfer went into effect yesterday.

We notice in another column that Mr. M. C. Wilbur had sold his interest in the livery business to Mr. E. A. Low. Mr. Wilbur does not retire to leave the city, and is thinking seriously of embarking in the mercantile business.

Eight carloads of iron pipe for the water mains arrived in the city yesterday from Pueblo, and teams are busily engaged in transferring it from the cars to the trenches beyond Colorado City. Considerable delay has been caused by the non arrival of the pipe, and now that they are here the contractors can push the work without interruption.

Messrs. Bacon & Kracaw have recently made material improvements in the office of their livery barn. Pictures of many of the most celebrated horses, including St. Julien and Maud S., have been handsomely framed and arranged upon the walls, and the office now presents the appearance of some of the noted resorts for horsemen, which are seen on Harlem Lane and Brighton road.

Considerable trouble has lately been experienced at the postoffice on account of insufficient postage on third and fourth class matter dropped in the office for city circulation, and those sending magazines, etc., should see that they have the required postage on them before being dropped in the box. The new ruling in reference to local drop letters is that a one cent stamp shall be placed on every letter weighing one ounce or fraction thereof.

The Detroit Free Press, in giving an account of the annual round up of the Rocky Mountain division of the Independent Order of Forty Liars, says:

"We have several prominent visiting members here from other parts of the country, among whom I am gratified to name Brother E. H. Perkins, Brother O'Keefe, of Pike's Peak, and Brothers Morey and Barnum, from the East, who will address the meeting perhaps a few moments after other business has been disposed of."

No eastern mail again yesterday which makes five days since any mail has been received from the east. Mr. Charles H. Hoberg, of the postoffice force, went to Pueblo yesterday for the purpose of assisting the mail agent to distribute the large mail that was expected to arrive but he returned last night no mail having as yet arrived in Pueblo. He said that one of the delayed Santa Fe trains was expected to arrive in Pueblo at six o'clock last night but would only bring one mail, the one that should have been here last Saturday. The delay is a source of much inconvenience to Postmaster Price and his clerks.

Several days ago we gave the account of a runaway that occurred on Tejon street, in which we stated that the horse had taken to the plains and could not be found. After a two days' search the horse, with the buggy still attached to him, was found in the vicinity of Templeton's Gap. Neither the horse or the buggy had sustained any material damage. The animal was the property of Mr. B. W. Holly and had only a few moments before the runaway occurred been taken from a freight car at the depot, having been sent here from Denver. The horse is a valuable one and was entered in many of last season's races.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. C. Willard, the architect, went to Denver yesterday on business connected with the Opera House.

The Hon. H. A. Risley and wife were among the departures for Denver on the afternoon express yesterday.

Mr. C. F. Sugg, traveling salesman for the Graham Paper Co., of St. Louis, who has been in the city several days left yesterday afternoon for Salt Lake City.

Mr. W. F. Hunt, of the firm of Messrs. Aiken & Hunt, left for Chicago yesterday via Denver and the Union Pacific route. He will remain absent several weeks.

THE MOON'S PHENOMENA EXPLAINED.

Interesting Letter from Prof. Loomis.

At our request Professor F. H. Loomis has kindly furnished the following information regarding the phenomena in the heavens on Monday night last:

The beautiful lunar halo which was visible through the evening of February 14, seems to have excited abundant speculation both in this city and Denver. Fortunately for our curiosity, the phenomenon belongs to a class whose laws have been comparatively well investigated, and what I can offer your readers in the way of explanation will be mainly drawn from the works of Prof. Loomis and Snell.

In the first place, what were the observed facts? The air was cold and still, and filled with particles of frost, which one observer at least noticed descending about him to the earth. As the moon rose, bright patches of color were seen on either side, at a distance of about 23°. At the same time, a vertical band of white light extended from the moon, toward the zenith, and below her to the horizon. This band was very bright soon after moonrise, but faded as she approached the meridian. Soon after its formation, a similar colorless band extended horizontally through the moon, forming a cross with the former and extending to the centers of the prismatically colored patches before mentioned, and indeed beyond them; until, late in the evening it extended completely around the sky. It broadened and diminished in brightness as it receded from the moon. As this circle extended, the patches of colored light also increased in length, and appeared as arcs of a circle, 45° in diameter, surrounding the moon. To my observations this circle was prismatically colored as far as it extended, but another observer, who saw it later in the evening, tells me that then the upper and lower portions had become nearly or quite colorless. While the colored portion at the altitude of the moon appeared to be arcs of another circle having its center on the circumference of the former, at its highest point. Let me denote the various parts thus far mentioned by letters, to avoid confusion; calling the white vertical beam A; the horizontal circle, (also white) B; the circle 45° in breadth, with the moon in its center C; and the circle whose center was on or near the circumference of C, vertically above the moon, D. As will be seen, I shall offer no explanation of the circle D, which I did not myself see; but I put the observation on record, because, considering its source, there can be no doubt of its accuracy. Other parts of the phenomenon, which were not visible at the time I observed it, or escaped my notice, but which were reported by others, and agree with the theory of the halo, were (E) a fainter circle having, like C, its center at the moon, but of about twice as great a diameter; and (F) a short prismatic arc tangent to C at its highest point, and curving in the opposite direction.

The whole phenomenon is due to minute crystals of ice, such as constitute the highest clouds, but which on that cold evening extended from near the earth's surface to a considerable height in the air. These crystals are generally long six sided prisms, the alternate faces inclined to each other at the angle of 60°. These six-sided needles are scattered in all positions, but the majority, in settling through the still air, take a position in which their longest faces are truly vertical. The moon-light reflected from these vertical faces, from crystals on all sides of the observer, produced the horizontal circle B. Of course for every crystal which was properly situated to send the light to the observer's eye, there would be hundreds in the immediate neighborhood which would reflect it in other directions. The latter rays would be simply lost to this observer, while all of the former class would conspire to form a circle of white light, with its centre in the zenith. It will be plain on a moment's reflection that this band near the moon could be no broader than the moon's own diameter, while in the opposite quarter of the sky a slight inclination of some of the crystals from the true vertical would reflect the light from a wider vertical range of direction, hence the broadening of the band in the quarter opposite the moon, while its greater faintness was due to the same cause for which the general illumination of the sky is least in the quarter furthest from the illuminating body. So much for the circle B. The band A was the result of similar reflections from the small planes bounding the ends of the prisms of ice at their top and bottom. Hence, as before, the observer would lose the reflection from all faces except those, the perpendicular to which lay in the vertical plane between himself and the moon. These would produce a vertical beam of light. But when the moon had risen to such a height that the ray leaving the top planes would be reflected upward, while the lower planes could only be reached through the crystal, this beam A disappeared. To account for the colored circles, we shall have to trace the course of the rays which penetrated the crystals. These would be refracted precisely as in a triangular prism, and it can be mathematically shown that a very large proportion would leave the prism at an angle of about 22½° to the direction in which they entered it. This would produce the rainbow light at that angular distance from the moon; which was brightest in a horizontal direction from the latter, because the

greater part of the crystals were vertically placed, as previously explained. Inclination of the crystals in this case, instead of scattering the light as before, would merely extend the colored arc around the moon. A few, however, would be so inclined that the light entering the prism at one of its lateral faces would pass through the base to the observer's eye. These would form the circle E. Finally, to account for F, we shall have to suppose that some of the crystals had their axes horizontal and directed towards various points of the compass. On optical principles, the light refracted through these prisms would form an arc tangent to the circle C, which appears to have been the position observed.

F. H. LOOMIS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 16.

LEADVILLE.

Something About Stocks—Scoop, Hibernal and Little Pittsburgh.

LEADVILLE, February 15, 1880: Ever since the new strike in the Scooper, on Yankee hill, mining circles here have watched the progress of development with the greatest interest. It has been understood that the ore body has been found to be quite extensive, with a fair proportion of high grade. When the strike was made the stock of the company was nominally worth from ten to fifteen cents. Parties on the inside bought largely and made immense profits, as the stock soon jumped to a dollar. Then followed fluctuations, the price ranging from thirty seven to thirty eight cents during the first week of February. Now comes the Chronicle with the assertion that the vein is lost. But those who ought to know assert that the vein is not lost and that the ore body is looking finely. It is probably the purpose of those in control to "bear" the stock by retarding production and circulating false reports as to the condition of the mine. When "Iowa Gulch" gets down to twenty-five a great deal of it will be quietly raked in and the mine will soon be booming again.

On the other hand Hibernal is being "bullied." Every effort is being made to hold up the price of the stock, notwithstanding the mine has for the time being ceased to be largely productive, and must depend upon future developments for profitable returns. Enough money is on hand for a third dividend of ten cents a share, together with a working fund large enough to pay prospecting expenses for several months. Some fair ore remains in sight, but the main chute which runs west from the Lee is practically worked out. The main portion of the property, on the south side of the gulch, has not yet been prospected, and the chances are that it will prove to be very valuable. The mine is therefore prospectively valuable. Whether the prospect will hold up the stock is a question. The dividends will cease, holders will get impatient and the market will be swamped. Somebody will lose.

The stock craze is now Little Pittsburgh. The last quotations make the mine actually worth \$1,600,000. Nobody but a lunatic would pay that for it as it stands. It takes a vast body of ore to net over a million and a half. A very fine body of ore has unquestionably been discovered, but its extent is unknown, and it is not yet going to mill. It may mill on the average one hundred or three hundred ounces. Still, with all the uncertainty, the manipulators are running up the market value of the property beyond reason, and with a moral certainty of another drop, which is bound to catch the innocents. Everything runs to extremes in Wall street, and in the long run the whole mining interest has to suffer.

Some noted properties in camp might be made productive if the men in control desired it. They have their own ends to subserve, and increase or retard production accordingly. Had mining been conducted here in a straight-forward, businesslike manner, Leadville would have been a much greater marvel and the production of the camp one-half larger than at present.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Wednesday, February 16, 1881:

Carter, J. H.	Howell, John W.
Davis, Byron	Nelson, George W.
Field, Fred M.	Scott, T. G.
Fouton, Wm L.	Siles, Mrs B B
	Greene, B F

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

A Pungent Satire.

New York Sun, Ind.

We learn from Washington that our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. Jay Gould, will soon take his seat as an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Gould will rank among the able men on the bench. As a man of letters he is not unknown to fame. In early youth his precocious talent discovered itself in a history of his native country. At present he enjoys the unprecedented distinction of being the reputed head of two metropolitan dailies of different politics. In law Mr. Gould's experience has been extensive. Other men may have been more profound students, but in practical knowledge and nice distinctions in both civil and criminal branches his attainments have long been recognized; and years ago his name in the common speech was familiarly associated with that of David Dudley Field and with other legal luminaries. Meanwhile Mr. Gould has contrived to accumulate one hundred millions, or such a matter, in railways and telegraph lines, in influence of all the other judges. His possession on the bench may be expected to be proportionately great. In his new role Mr. Gould will appear under the name of Stanley Matthews of Ohio.

REMOVING SNOW.

How the Streets of Milan are Cleaned.

The following extract from a paper on "Snow Cleaning in Milan" is of interest to this city just now:

"In Milan the snow carts are emptied into the navigable canals and numerous water courses by which the city is intersected; and latterly also into the new sewers in the central portion of the city, which are promptly flushed whenever it snows. During the winter of 1879-80 the cost of cleaning the 1,656,200 square yards total area of squares, streets and lanes within the city walls averaged \$1,000 per inch depth of snow fallen, and for the 502,800 square yards outside the walls the average cost was \$310 per inch depth, equivalent in each case to about 2 1/10 cents per cubic yard. Ordinarily the clearing of the more frequented streets is completed within eight or ten hours after it has stopped snowing; and of the rest, within twenty-four hours, not reckoning night."

"The organization of the admirable arrangements by which this work is accomplished with such remarkable despatch and efficiency is ascribed by the author to his predecessor in its direction, Signor Annibale Gaffori. The city is parcelled out into small districts, numbering 112 for last winter, of varying extent, according to the importance of the work in each. An average rate of pay per inch depth of snow fallen is settled for the whole area of each separate district according to its extent and the particular conditions affecting the several streets and squares comprised within it. Each district is allotted to a contractor, who usually associates with himself six to ten partners. Beside the laborers whom he employs, he has to find carts, horses and carter; the necessary implements—spades, shovels, brooms, scrapers, mattocks, barrows, etc.—are furnished by the city under suitable stipulations for ensuring proper care in their use."

"The contracts are made annually, and the same persons almost always apply for them again year after year. The contractors come principally from the trades that are interrupted by winter—pavers, bricklayers and masons and gravel quarriers. For the direction and supervision of the work the whole city is divided into four sections, over each of which is appointed an engineer with an assistant, who are aided in the general arrangements by the police surveillance."

"Payment is made only for work effectually done. In each snow storm the depth of snow falling, which is the basis of pay, is ascertained by means of a number of stone posts, fixed in suitable open spaces, clear of shelter from buildings, and each capped with a flat horizontal slab of stone. As soon as it stops snowing, or two or three times during a storm of several hours, the depth of snow caught on the slabs is measured by the engineer, in the presence of two of the contractors in his section. The number of men ordinarily engaged in snow clearing on a winter's day is not less than two thousand, and has sometimes risen to three thousand. The stock of implements furnished by the city, representing a capital of about \$8,000, is housed in two stores in opposite quarters of the city."

"In the winter of 1874-75 the total fall of snow amounted to forty and three quarter inches, and the whole expenditure for clearing it within the city walls exceeded \$42,000; while in 1877-78 the fall was only five and a quarter inches, involving an expenditure of less than \$5,200 for a slightly larger area."

LITTLE JAKIE JONES.

How he Shocked his Dear Old Grandmother in Reading a Recipe.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Old Mrs. Jones borrowed Mrs. Brown's recipe for making watermelon pickle the other day, and, being hard of hearing, as she couldn't see to read very well, she got her grandson, Jakie, to read it for her. Jakie took the paper, like a dutiful child, and holding it upside down, commenced:

"Take a green watermelon—"

"Why, Jakie, ain't you mistaken? I thought the melon must be ripe."

"Oh, what's the matter wid yew! Gew ever see a watermelon that wasn't green?"

"Cut the watermelon into four halves—"

"But there ain't no two halves to anything. I don't believe you are reading that, Jakie."

"Well, I don't have to, anyhow, that's what the resset says. Then soak it in a pint cup—"

"Oh, dear me! How in the world can you put a watermelon in a pint cup?"

"Well, I ain't here to tell the whereases and howfores. I'm just readin' the facts and you can put in the filosofee to suit your taste. After soakin' the melon put it in a skillet and fry it fur five days."

"I wonder if Mrs. Brown sent me such a recipe as that?" said the old lady; but Jakie kept on:

"Then put the watermelon in a quart bowl and pour over it a gallon of vinegar, taking care not to spill the vinegar—"

"I'd just like to know how you can pour a gallon into a quart bowl without spilling any of it," but Jakie continued:

"Then sift a peck of red pepper through a milk strainer over the melon, and to one cup of butter and the white and yokes and shells of three eggs, and throw in the cinnamon drops and two tablespoonfuls of quinine, and run it through a coffee-mill and let it stand till it ferments, and then put it in a tin can and tie the can to a dog's tail—this will stir it up to the right consistency—and then you can turn it off in crocks and have it ready for use. Serve it cold and spread it on mince pie and it makes capital desert," and Jakie slid out of the door and left the old lady looking like a wrinkle on a monument.

New Officers.

From the Leadville Herald.

The appointments of R. W. Woodbury, Colonel Ellett and Colonel Curry were among the most fitting made by the governor. Mr. Woodbury won an excellent reputation in the field, both as a line and staff officer, and participated in some of the most notable engagements of the war; Colonel Ellett was second in command of the famous Mississippi ram fleet, and Colonel Curry went into the army as a private and came out at the head of a regiment. Such appointments as these are creditable to any administration.

Human Trees in India.

The scientific manner in which the native robbers in India prepare for their raids shows a thorough knowledge of the dangers of their calling, and the best guards against them. When their dusky bodies are the least observable they remove their clothes, anoint themselves with oil, and with a single weapon, a keen edged knife suspended from their neck, creep and steal like shadows noiselessly through the darkness. If detected, their greasy and slippery bodies assist them in eluding capture, while their razor bladed knife dextrously severs the wrist of any detaining hand. But the most ingenious device to escape capture is that shown by the Bheel robbers. It often happens that a mounted Englishman, and unable to reach the jungle, find themselves about to be overtaken upon one of those open plains which have been cleared by fire, the only shelter in sight being the blackened trunks or leafless branches of small trees that perished in the flames. For men so skilled in posturing this is shelter enough. Quickly divesting themselves of their scanty clothing, they scatter it with their plunder in small piles over the plain, covering them with their round shields, so that they have appearance of lumps of earth and attract no attention. This accomplished, they snatch up a few sticks, throw their body into a contorted position, and stand or crouch immovable until their unsuspecting enemies have galloped by. When all is safe they quickly pick up their spoil and proceed upon their way.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Woods gives an interesting account of these marvelous mimics. "Before the English had become used to these maneuvers a very ludicrous incident occurred. An officer, with a party of horses, was chasing a small body of Bheel robbers, and was fast overtaking them. Suddenly the robbers ran behind a rock or some such obstacle, which hid them for a moment, and when the soldiers came up the men had mysteriously disappeared. After an unavailing search the officer ordered his men to dismount beside a clump of scorched and withered trees; and the day being very hot, he took off his helmet and hung it on a branch by which he was standing. The branch turned out to be the leg of a Bheel, who burst into a scream of laughter, and flung the astonished officer to the ground. The clump of scorched trees suddenly became metamorphosed into men, and the whole party dispersed in different directions before the Englishmen could recover from their surprise, carrying with them the officer's helmet by way of trophy."

Building Railroads on the Ice.

Philadelphia Times.

Winter in Holland, Denmark, the Norwegian peninsula and Northern Russia sets in early and breaks up late. It is no novelty in those countries to see frozen rivers and bays made use of for temporary railways and even boat yards. In St. Petersburg one of the famous sights of the season is a palace built of ice on the frozen current of the Neva. In Holland enormous traffic is carried on over the ice in all sorts of heavy motors. A railroad on the ice on this continent, however, is a novelty only to be seen between Quebec and Montreal, on the frozen waters of the swift St. Lawrence. A railway on the most improved principle was laid on the ice, the bed having been smoothed and the ties laid somewhat more closely than on terra firma. This was rendered compact by filling in with soft snow and broken ice, the freezing process, of course, solidifying both the roadway and the firmament. Everything worked smoothly and heavy freight cars drawn by engines crossed successfully, but a fatal defect in construction brought the enterprise to grief. That was the neglect to make the bedway wide enough to resist the action of the subcurrent. The consequence was in one trip the engine careened slightly, displacing the road, and then tumbling in, sinking in sixty feet of water. The loss was trifling. The locomotive being rescued almost intact and the engineers having learned a lesson, the river can in future be utilized in the lumber and coal regions with perfect safety.

The Giddy Dance at Rehoboth.

Baltimore Gazette.

The little summer resort below Cape Henlopen, so well known to Baltimore people as Rehoboth, has been afflicted since its birth with a controversy between the ungodly sinners, who are always itching to trip "the light fantastic," and the sober-sided Methodists, who object to King David's favorite amusement. Until lately the fight between Satan and the saints has been a stubborn one, but the arch enemy has finally won, and the giddy waltzers will hereafter be allowed to keep merry time to the entrancing strains of Strauss' music unmolested. Rehoboth was established as a model religious watering place, but the world, the flesh and the other fellow found out what a really pleasant resort it was and have thus finally elbowed the "Discipline" out of the way.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$3. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewar & Co., 46 Bay St., New York.

Tonic—"Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."

Castoria—35cents

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Sores, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

Wm 1881

From Friday's Daily.

The Hughes Case.

The much delayed trial of George Hughes, charged with arson, came to a final settlement in Justice Bentley's court yesterday afternoon. Justice Bentley had associated with him Justice Sabine of Colorado City as the state statute requires that two justices shall sit in all cases wherein arson is the charge brought. Mr. W. H. Harrison appeared on behalf of the prosecution and Judge Williams acted for the defendant. Some considerable delay was caused on account of many of the witnesses not being present. Harry Dills was the first witness placed on the stand for the prosecution. His testimony was not very important as he told nothing that would tend to prove that the defendant was implicated in setting the outhouse on fire.

Harry Walbert, one of the boys employed in the binding room of the GAZETTE, was next placed on the stand. He stated that the outhouse had been on fire several times during the day and night of the 29th of January, but that he saw it only on two occasions. On both of these times he, in company with the other boys and employees of the office, helped to get the hose cart out and extinguish the fire. He swore that he did not see the fire kindled, neither had he heard or had any conversation with the defendant concerning it. In the cross-examination his testimony was the same and only corroborated what he had given in the direct examination.

The third witness, J. N. Hoag, gave no testimony that differed materially from that of the witnesses previously examined, and was on the stand but a short time.

Creighton Wheeler, another employee of the GAZETTE press room, was the next witness called for, but not being present the justice issued an attachment for him and placed it in the hands of an officer for service. While waiting for the return of the officer, Harry Dills was placed on the witness stand. He testified that he knew nothing of the fire or what had caused it, but that on the morning of the day on which the first trial was set he overheard a conversation between the defendant and Harry Dills, the first witness placed on the stand, which was as follows:

I was busy in the office of the GAZETTE, and the defendant and Dills were in the adjoining press room. Hughes said to Dills that if they asked him any questions about the kerosene can to say that he knew nothing about it or to say that he had given Craig one of the employees of the composing room some of it. He could not clearly distinguish all that passed between them. In the cross-examination he was asked how he knew that it was Hughes and Dills. In reply he said that he had seen Dills go into the press room, and that shortly afterward he passed the window and saw the defendant and Dills talking together.

The officer had in the meantime procured Creighton Wheeler, another witness, who was placed on the stand. He testified that he had seen the outhouse on fire twice, and that the defendant was in the binding room on both occasions. He said that it is a common thing for the defendant to visit the binding room several times during the night.

James Bolton, the foreman of the GAZETTE job room, was placed upon the stand but his testimony was only given to settle some dispute in reference to the writ.

Harry Wagner was the last witness introduced by the prosecution. He swore that he was in the press room at the time the fire occurred; had just come from attending a dance at Court House Hall. He remarked to the defendant that the boys had been having some fun and asked who had set the outhouse on fire. The defendant replied, "Me, Creighton, Joe and Harry, the boy in the bindery."

Here the prosecution rested their case. Judge Williams, the defendant's attorney, asked the court to discharge the defendant, claiming that the testimony submitted by the prosecution was insufficient to convict him, and thought it would be useless to make any defense.

The justices retired to an adjoining room for private consultation, and after a few moments returned and discharged the defendant. A motion was made by the defendant's attorney that the costs accrued in the case be taxed up to the complaining witness, which was not granted.

Pasmore-Kaufmann Concert.

Arrangements have been perfected for the appearance of the Pasmore-Kaufmann Concert company of Denver, in this city, on Monday, March 1. The company is composed entirely of the best local talent that Denver can produce, and consists of the following members:

Misses Hattie Schroter and Annie Weigel, sopranos.
Mr. F. L. Ford, tenor.
Messrs. Fred Hale and Kohnle, basses.
Mr. A. Kaufmann, violinist.
Mr. E. J. Pasmore, pianist.

The Pasmore-Kaufmann concert recently given in Denver have been very favorably spoken of by the press of this city, and their appearance in this city will be looked forward to with interest by our music-loving people.

The Mastiff Mining and Milling Company.

The following from the prospectus of the Mastiff Mining and Milling company, which is signed by the president, A. Z. Sheldon, will prove of interest, as the mines are near Colorado City:

The Mastiff Mining Company was organized in December, 1880, with W. L. Marple of St. Louis, R. E. Graves of Dubuque, Iowa, Harvey Young of New York, Peter Smith, J. A. Monahan and A. Z. Sheldon of Colorado City, and A. H. Cornman of Colorado Springs, as trustees.

The capital stock of the company is fixed at 200,000 shares of \$10 each, or \$2,000,000. The company have 280 acres of land, which they hold in part by deed, and part by virtue of a lease for twenty years. The shares are non-assessable and represent paid-up stock for their full face.

Twenty-five thousand shares have been set aside as a development fund for the purpose of opening and working the Mastiff mine, situated on the lands of the company, and for the construction of suitable works for the reduction of its ores.

It is not the present intention of the company to offer any other of these shares until the mine is put in successful operation, or the demand for them shall warrant.

The land of the company is situated about a half a mile south of west from Colorado City, and extends about two miles west of south towards the mountains.

The ore bed seems to be a calcareo-argillaceous mass, showing, in a marked degree, the presence of chlorine, and is intersected by various formations of limestone, sandstone and shale, with here and there, fairly defined strata of iron, mostly in the form of oxide. Indeed the entire mass is more or less permeated with this. The western boundary is walled by red sandstone, and a high wall of gray sandstone appears to define its eastern limits, the distance separating these walls being about 1,000 feet.

From the deposits between these limits material has been taken which has given, by assay, from one to three hundred and fifty ounces of silver to the ton, and from \$1 to \$12.40 in gold.

The work already done consists of a shaft 78 feet deep, from the bottom of which a drift of 40 feet has been excavated. There is in this shaft a body, 40 feet in thickness, of what appears to be a species of chlorite, which shows an assay of \$12 per ton silver, and about \$1 in gold.

Nearly a mile from this shaft a tunnel has been excavated 75 feet, reaching a depth below the surface of about 50 feet. Assays from this tunnel have yielded, among other lesser amounts, 64, 78, 82, 157, 281 and 350 ounces of silver per ton, and one assay showed 6.10th of an ounce in gold. Near the mouth of this tunnel a shaft has been begun which the company intend to sink several hundred feet, or until they reach the wealth which they believe to be embedded below.

It is further, the intention of the company to thoroughly prospect the entire extent of their territory that they may definitely know the limitations of its mineral resources.

It is believed that ore from the Mastiff can be worked for less than \$5 per ton; and, if a process is reached which will save 75 per cent. of the assay, the material in the first shaft will afford immense profit; in short, "there are millions in it."

As soon as experiment can determine the best mode of treatment the company will erect works suitable for that purpose.

The common opinion that the precious metals should not be sought after in this neighborhood, is, undoubtedly, ill founded. The geological formation is precisely that wherein some of the richest mines of the world are located. We have the lower carboniferous, separated from the metamorphic by a very thin deposit of the silurian system, including the sandstones, limestones, shales and porphyritic formations of these periods; and, what is more to our satisfaction, than all these systems, or our theories of them, we have the precious metal to testify of their veritable presence.

We do not hesitate to say that this exhibit from the Mastiff, if derived from any of our well established mining centres, would challenge the attention of the most indifferent; and, yet, though there is no assignable reason why paying mines should not be found here, our representations of such facts as we have met with the old time query: "Can any good come out of Nazareth?"

The Mastiff Mining Company are not constructing a web for the capture of the unwary, but earnestly working, in accord with the faith which is in them, to develop an industry which shall not only advantage themselves but the entire community as well; and, doing this, they expect, and demand of the public, not only good will, but material assistance.

As already intimated, only our development stock is to be offered for sale, at the present, and the funds derived from such sale are to be used solely for development, and the erection of machinery for the mine.

We cannot positively assure the public that we have ore which can be treated profitably, but we believe we have, and hope, after reasonable experimentation, to be able to justify our belief by a success which cannot be questioned.

A. Z. SHELDON, President.

Messrs. J. L. Marston & Co. were busy yesterday placing the new gas fixtures in the Grace Episcopal church. The chandelier in the centre of the church is one of the handsomest that we have ever seen. It has thirteen jets which represent candles and candlesticks and but very few could distinguish between them and a wax candle. The entire design of the chandelier is very odd but at the same time unique. Besides the chandelier there are a number of two light wall brackets on the sides of the church. On account of the work there will be no services in the church this evening.

A three days' mail arrived from the east on the owl train yesterday morning and

Personal.

Dr. L. D. Coombs went to Denver yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Ed Chase, of Haverhill, Mass., is a guest at the Colorado Springs hotel.

Captain W. B. Tuttle, of the Denver and Rio Grande, went to Denver yesterday afternoon on business.

Mr. John C. Fitnam, of Salida, Colo., went south on the morning express yesterday, after having spent several days in Denver.

Senator T. C. Parrish and wife and Mrs. General W. J. Palmer were among the departures for Denver yesterday afternoon.

Mr. A. Kaufmann, of Denver, was in the city yesterday making arrangements for the appearance of Pasmore-Kaufmann Concert Company in Court House Hall, on the first of March.

Mr. Joel Thomas, a prominent horseman of Kansas City, who has been spending several days in the city, went south on the morning express yesterday. Mr. Thomas is engaged in furnishing Colorado with thoroughbred horses.

Mr. Irving Howbert and wife and Mr. B. F. Crowell are now on their way from Chicago to this city. Considerable interest is manifested in their arrival, as their friends entertain some fears that they might have been among the passengers on the wrecked Santa Fe train.

The work of plastering the opera house is progressing nicely and the masons were busy yesterday placing the finishing coat on the Masonic hall and lodge room. It begins to look now as if the building would be ready for use by the first of April.

Aerial Navigation.

Dr. William Pole in Fortnightly Review,

It is hardly necessary to say that the introduction of a locomotive machine which would transport a large number of people through the air in any direction requested, at the rate of 30 miles an hour, would be a startling novelty in our traveling arrangements. Let us glance at the advantages it would offer. Comparing it first with aquatic locomotion, it would be far quicker than any boat hitherto made, vastly less expensive in first outlay and cost of working, would require no harbors, would produce no sea sickness, and would escape the greatest dangers inherent in water navigation. Viewing it, secondly, as a means of land transport, it would be quicker than common road traveling, and would compare fairly with the ordinary speed on railways, while it would entirely dispense with the enormous and costly provisions requisite for both these modes of getting over the ground, and be free from the multitude of liabilities to accident attending them. But it may naturally be objected that such a mode of locomotion would have peculiar dangers of its own. No doubt balloons have hitherto been very subject to accidents, and the bare idea of anything going wrong at a height of thousands of feet above the earth, has in it something very appalling. But much of this impression will vanish before common sense reasoning. It must always be borne in mind that, for the purposes of locomotion there would be no reason for ascending high into the air; it would only be necessary to keep at a sufficient altitude to clear terrestrial impediments, and this would not only do away with much of the terror of the idea, but would greatly increase the probability of a safe escape from accidents of whatever kind. Let us see in what direction danger might, in extreme cases, lie. The loss of gas, by rupture of the envelope or otherwise, is a remote possibility, but the experience of many actual cases has proved that the resistance of the air to the large surface exposed has sufficed to prevent any rapid fall; special measures might be easily provided, and at low elevations over land no serious catastrophe need be feared on this ground. In crossing over water precautions would still be possible, and the case would not be so hopeless as in many marine casualties. The dangers of fire, if properly guarded against, need not be greater than in a ship at sea. Indeed, if we believe M. Giffard, who has tried the experiment, the idea of such danger is quite an illusion. The accidents that arise to ordinary balloons almost always occur in the descent, which, if the wind is high, requires great care and skillful management. In this case the propelling power would be most especially useful; the aeronaut could choose his place of landing with precision, and by turning his head to the wind, he could avoid the dragging which is so dangerous, and which has so often brought a fatal termination to balloon voyages. The worst conjuncture conceivable would be a break down of the propelling machinery at a time when it was wanted to aid the descent in a gale. But the risk of such a break-down could be made very slight by ordinary mechanical precautions. On the whole there can be no good reason to believe that the dangers would be more formidable with this than with other kinds of locomotion, and when we remember the frightful casualties that so frequently now occur in land, river and sea traffic, and consider how many of their causes would be absent in the free paths of the air, we may probably even venture to assert that balloons would be the safest as well as the pleasantest mode of traveling. As a set off all against this, however, there is one great objection to aerial locomotion, namely, the uncertainty it must always be liable to in consequence of the effect of the wind. We must not ignore this; on the contrary, we will endeavor to estimate its exact value. We will assume that we can steam through the air in any direction at the rate of 30 miles an hour; but this will only count for useful locomotion in a dead calm; if there is any wind, by carrying the balloon along, with it it will clearly influence both the effective direction and the effective speed.

What the Denver Papers Will Do?

Denver Republican.

DIED.

DOWNING.—At Colorado City, on Saturday, February 12, Pearl Downing, aged 4 years and six months.

Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—
Dried Alden.....13@15c
Michigan sliced.....10@12½c
Green apples.....5 50@6 00

BRAN—
Colorado.....\$1 60@\$1 70 per cwt

BUTTER—
Colorado ranch.....35@40c

CRACKERS—
Premium soda.....10c
Oyster.....12½c

CHEESE—
Per pound.....20c

COFFEE—
Rio.....25@30c
Java, roasted.....40c
Mocha.....40c

EGGS—
State, candled, per doz.....30c
Ranch, per doz.....35c

FLOUR—
Per hundred.....\$3 60@\$3 75
Buckwheat.....67 per bi

MEAT—
Ham.....12@14c
Dry salt.....11@12½c
Bacon.....14c
Lard.....12½@15c

RICE—
Sandwich Island.....12c
Carolina.....11@12½c

SALT—
Per barrel.....\$4 25@\$4 50

SUGAR—
Granulated.....12½@13½c
Extra C.....11½@12½c

STARCH—
Pearl.....8c
Silver gloss.....12½c

SYRUPS—
Honey, per gallon.....\$1 00@\$1 20
New Orleans.....90c@1 00
Fine table.....90c@1 00

TEAS—
Imperial.....75c@1 00
Gunpowder.....75c@1 00
Japan.....50c@1 00
Oolong.....60c@1 00
English Breakfast.....75c@1 00

VINEGAR—
Pure cider, per gallon.....50@60c

The following prices are paid for country produce:

OATS—
New Colorado.....\$2 25@\$2 30 per cw

HAY—
Baled upland.....\$25@\$30 per ton

PORKS—
Per cwt, new.....\$2 25@\$2 50

THE

Gazette Bindery

Is now

FULLY ESTABLISHED,

And its facilities for doing

Work of Every Description

Are

SUPERIOR

To those of any Bindery

In the

STATE OF COLORADO.

It is

Under the Management

Of a

COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED MAN

Who will guarantee to

Give Entire Satisfaction

To all who entrust work to his care.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any Style or Description

RULED AND BOUND,

At Prices that will Compare with Those Charged by Eastern Houses

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS
—AND—
RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,

Office next door South of El Paso
County Bank. REAL ESTATE AGT.

IMMENSE CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

PREPARATORY TO THE OPENING OF OUR

NEW SPRING STOCK.

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, ONE DOOR EAST OF TEJON ST.

FERRIS & JONES,

Successors to Edward Ferris,

Would respectfully ask the attention of buyers to the large and varied assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.
The great event of the season in the dry goods line was the

OPENING OF THEIR IMMENSE BARGAIN COUNTER,

—ON—

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

The variety is TOO GREAT to particularize, but we partially enumerate:

Fancy and staple dress goods down one-third to one-half.
Table linens, napkins and table covers down 10 to 25 per cent.
Curtain goods, cretonnes and lace curtains down 10 to 25 per cent.
One lot bed spreads down at 25 cents each.
One lot corsets down at 25 cents each.
Cheviot and wools shirts down to 20 to 33½ per cent.
White blankets, slightly soiled, \$1.75 to \$4 per pair, half price.
Cardigan jackets, hoods and nubias down 20 to 33½ per cent.
Felt and wool skirts down 25c to \$1 each.
Large assortment of lap robes down 20 to 25 per cent.
Coats, cloaks and ulsters down \$1 to \$6 each.
Several lots gents' and ladies' underwear down 10 to 30 per cent.
Furs in sets and caps and hats just fall price.
Odds and ends in hosiery from one-half price up.
Odds and ends in gloves half price up.
Cloths and cassimeres for men's and boys' wear very low.
Dress buttons at 5, 10 and 20 cents per dozen, worth 25, 40 and 50 cents.
Ladies' cloths and suitings very much reduced.
Ladies' gents' and children's linen handkerchiefs one-fourth off.
A variety of lace ties and fichus half price.
And very many other articles in such variety as would take double the space to specify.

We are also opening a fresh lot of

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS,

From 5 to 16 yards lengths, at from 50 cents to \$4 a remnant, and worth double the money

The above advertisement is strictly a statement of facts.

Everyone should see our BARGAIN AND REMNANT COUNTERS.

Read this advertisement all through, and then come and inspect our stock. It will repay you for your trouble.

Very Respectfully,

FERRIS & JONES,

(SUCCESSORS TO EDWARD FERRIS),

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

dwb 66

WILLS & HALE,

Successors to

HALLOWELL & WILLS

DEALERS IN

Real Estate of Every Description.

CITY LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Colorado Springs, w b 19 tf Colorado.

NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
d 3 1y

Business Locals.

\$2. Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.
11 8 tf.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. N. OLARK
MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JOHN C. FITNAM,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT
LAW, Salida, (So. Arkansas) Chaffee county, Colorado. Special attention given to mining and real estate law.

FIRST NATIONAL
BANK,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

CAPITAL, \$50,000.

DIRECTORS:

IRVING HOWBERT, J. F. HUMPHREY,
B. F. CROWELL, Vice-President, A. S. WELCH, Cashier.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Showing the Progress of Colorado Springs the Last Year.

The report of the officers and directors of the National Land and Improvement company, to the stockholders, which is now out, contains a great many valuable statistics, of special interest to the people of Colorado Springs. We make the following extracts from the statement of Chas. B. Lamborn, vice-president of the company:

"The year 1880 has been a prosperous one throughout Colorado. It is estimated that 50,000 settlers have been added to the permanent population of the state. Four hundred miles of railway have been built in various directions, many new and promising mining camps developed, and the older ones have increased their product. The yield of gold, silver, copper and lead in 1880 has been \$23,000,000, against \$18,000,000 in 1879. The cattle and sheep interests have increased, and the farmers, in spite of prolonged drought during the spring and early summer, have secured fair harvests. The total assessment of the state for taxes in 1880 was \$73,776,109, against \$59,590,761 in 1879, showing an increase of \$14,185,348, or twenty per cent. Business in the older and established towns along the mountain base has become settled and permanent, and the outlook at the close of the year is promising and confident.

"Colorado Springs has shared the general prosperity of the state, and has received a fair quota of the new population. According to the census returns of the United States government, made in June, 1880, the total population of the town was 4,286, and it now certainly exceeds 5,000. The assessed value of property, real and personal, of the town for 1880 was \$2,082,740, against \$1,567,420 in 1879, showing an increase of thirty-three per cent, or \$515,320. Colorado Springs is especially a town of homes, and being supplied with pure mountain water and lighted with gas, it is now generally conceded to be the most attractive and healthful place of residence in the state. Many of the buildings erected during the year are of a superior class. Some of the new dwellings have cost from \$5,000 to \$8,000 each, and several others are now in progress which will, when completed, cost \$10,000 each, or upward. Among the larger buildings erected is a fine stone block of stores and offices, at a cost of \$25,000, and a handsome and well arranged theatre, which will soon be finished, at a cost of \$60,000.

"The total cost of new buildings and improvements in the town during 1880 is estimated at \$400,000. The market prices of real estate have materially advanced during the year, and the number of transfers made have been unusually large. The Colorado Springs company sold in 1880:

Thirty-four lots in Colorado Springs for	\$12,120 00
Seventeen lots in Manitou for	7,375 00
160 acres above Manitou in Utah	1,500 00
Paid at \$9 38 per acre	1,500 00
32 1/2 acres outlying lands at an average of \$32 72 per acre	1,070 00

Making total sales for 1880 . . . \$22,005 00

In July last the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company completed a short line connecting Manitou with Colorado Springs and five passenger trains are now run each way daily. The property of this company at Manitou has been thereby materially increased in value, and several sales of lots for immediate improvement have since been made.

"The Colorado Springs company sold the Manitou hotel in June last for \$30,000, of which amount \$5,000 has been paid down, and the balance remains on the property at interest to be paid by installments. Since this sale the purchaser has built a large addition thereto, nearly doubling the capacity of the house.

"The other hotels have also been enlarged and improved, and several stores, stone cottages and residences have been built. The total cost of new buildings erected and improvements on hotels at Manitou during 1880 is estimated at \$100,000. The Colorado Springs company has, by due process of law, secured the forfeiture of another piece of property under the liquor clause contained in its deeds, and suits are still pending which involve the title to one or two other properties. The market value of the properties which have reverted to the company by the enforcement of this clause is over \$10,000, and the rents now received by the company from these properties is at the rate of \$2,000 per annum.

"It has been one of the objects of the Colorado Springs company since its organization to make Colorado Springs a prominent educational centre, and to this end it has heretofore made liberal donations of land to the Colorado College, an organization fostered and aided by a number of liberal-minded men in the east. This college has been in successful operation for the past three years, and has recently completed a fine stone building on the lands donated, at a cost of about \$20,000. The college has an excellent corps of teachers, and has now ninety students in attendance.

"In February last the National Land and Improvement Company was enabled by the sale of securities to make a return of twenty per cent. of the original capital to the shareholders. It is expected that the company will pay another dividend of ten per cent. on the 1st of February next."

OVERCOATS IN DEMAND.

An Organized Gang of Sneak Thieves Working the City.

It has come to the knowledge of the city authorities that a well organized gang of sneak thieves have been operating in Colorado Springs during the past week, and numerous complaints have been made at headquarters of clothing lost. In the early part of the week an overcoat was stolen from W. H. D. Merrill, at Mrs. Steven's boarding house on Pike's Peak avenue. The officers were notified of the theft, and yesterday succeeded in tracing it to a man by the name of John Hendricks, who had sold a pair of gloves to Dick Dolan for 25 cents which were known to have been in the pocket of the overcoat stolen. He was arrested by officer Tell and taken before Justice Pixley for trial. The justice concluded to reserve his decision until this morning. This is only one of many other cases reported to the police. Mr. J. W. Kingsbury had a coat and vest taken from his residence on Cucharas street. Harry Sprague had a dress coat taken from the El Paso house, and several similar cases have occurred throughout the city.

We have been requested by the city marshal to caution the public against leaving their front doors open or unlocked while the thieves continue. There is but little doubt that the arrest of one of their number will have a tendency to put a stop to their operations in the city. Now that the officers are up to their game they will have to ply their thieving vocation cautiously, if they do at all.

PHIL SHERIDAN'S WIFE.

Where She was Born in a Little Adobe House in Albuquerque.

The Albuquerque Journal has the following concerning the wife of General Phil Sheridan: "Dr. W. T. Strachan, in conversation with a reporter of the Journal to-day, gave him some very interesting information in regard to army life in this city twenty five and more years ago, when Albuquerque was one of the principal military posts and supply depots in the southwest. At that time General D. H. Rucker, who is now chief quartermaster for the department of the west, with his headquarters at Chicago, was a major in the regular army and quartermaster at this place. There is an adobe house, with a large yard in front of it, standing a little to the southeast of the Exchange hotel, just where the road turns toward the new town. It is now owned and occupied as a residence by Don Cristoval Armijo, and it was here that Major Rucker lived, and in this old adobe house several of his children were born, and among them a daughter who is now the wife of General Phil H. Sheridan. At that time Albuquerque was a very important military post, and from here supplies were distributed throughout almost the whole of the southwest. The posts in Arizona, which was then a part of New Mexico, were supplied from Albuquerque, as were also Forts Stanton, Thorn and Craig, and many others that have since been abolished. The duties of the quartermaster were, under the circumstances, very onerous, and of such a character that it required a man of great executive ability to discharge them. Here, no doubt, General Rucker acquired much of that knowledge and experience that made him so efficient an officer during the war. During a portion of that time the post here was commanded by General Miles and Major Sibley, so well known in Minnesota, and Captain Bonneville, renowned as a Rocky mountain explorer. The Third infantry was stationed here, and afterwards the Fifth, and it was a part of the duty of these troops to guard the mails on the old overland mail route. General Longstreet and several other officers, who have since become famous in the history of the war as Confederate leaders, were at different times stationed here."

Personal.

Officer Clement went to Pueblo yesterday on official business.

Mr. A. C. Goodrich accompanied Harry True to Santa Fe on Friday night.

Mr. B. F. Crowell is expected home from the east the early part of the week.

Major Allen and Messrs. O. L. Godfrey and J. W. Lloyd went to Denver on the afternoon express yesterday.

Colonel Gibson, of Cincinnati, came down from Denver yesterday and registered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

Mr. J. W. Wallace, general manager of the Glass-Pendery mine at Leadville, who has been visiting his family in this city, returned to Leadville yesterday.

Mr. W. W. Hungerford, general superintendent of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, came down from Denver yesterday, and will spend Sunday with his family in this city.

Messrs. Charles A. Lee and E. P. Howbert returned from Kerber Creek yesterday. They report that many of the mines are being worked this winter, and the camp presents a lively appearance.

At five o'clock yesterday morning the mercury on the Peak registered 25 degrees below zero, with the wind blowing at the rate of 64 miles an hour.

No eastern mail for the past two days, on account of a snow blockade on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

The Lottery Bill.

From the Denver Tribune.

The theft of the lottery bill from the desk of the clerk of the house some time on Wednesday night has created a great deal of excitement among members, and no small amount of scandal. The bill stolen is the Senate bill.

Yesterday evening the investigating committee met and the evidence of the employees of the senate was given. Some testimony came up, which, inferentially, threw suspicion in high quarters, and caused quite a sensation.

The result of the scandal which was created by the theft of the bill was seen in the house yesterday. The senate bill, which under other circumstances, might have been delayed until too late by dilatory amendments, was taken up in the committee of the whole and passed almost immediately and without the slightest change. The indignation which had been aroused by suspicions of the theft was the motive power of this action.

If the lottery company was instrumental in this theft, it has made a mistake so gross, and committed a crime so idiotic that neither upon grounds of policy, of morality, or of common sense can it be defended. There was nothing to be gained by it. The theft was certain to be discovered before the end of the session, and it is of such a character that the dignity of the house could not have allowed it to pass by. If the legislature had been prolonged for six months the house would have been compelled to remain in session to re-enact and pass the bill. The object of such a theft, therefore, by the lottery company is beyond all doubt beyond understanding. At the same time the question arises as to who else could have any interest in stealing the bill.

The vested right which the lottery company claims to hold is one which will not stand in the supreme court. This was tested in the Mississippi lottery case when the state tried to destroy the charter which it had created, and the decision was with the state. It will hold also in this case. But this was a matter which could be easily tested at any time when the state chose to do so. The theft of a bill could not prevent it. The committee will probably report to-day to the supreme court of the United States.

As Good as Gold.

Leadville Herald.

Everybody's head is turned by Little Pittsburg again, and yet Leadville was in as good condition before as since the strike was discovered. The New York people will be inspired with a little more confidence, but we have grown big enough to get along without the New York people now.

The north bound express yesterday afternoon was a double header.

Business Locals.

Pre-emption and homestead applications, and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.

Ranchmen, put up your teams at Stevens and Rouse's stable, Tejon street, Colorado Springs. The best accommodations and lowest rates.

BAALAM, THE GOVERNMENT MULE, AGAIN HEARD FROM.

C. C. Clark concluded he would go and take a hunt for that wonderful mule, that king of beasts with human understanding that can stand on one leg and kick with the other three. After an extended search and to his great surprise he found him in Whoopseed canon with one of C. C. Clark & Co.'s twenty dollar hats on. He had evidently struck it rich since his escape, for while in the government employ he was not able to wear even one of their dollar ones.

ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Get the Best



H. T. O'BRIEN

Manufacturer of

HARNESS, California Saddles

And TEXAS SADDLES.

Send for Photograph of any priced Saddle desired.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

Is also done in the VERY BEST STYLE and at REASONABLE PRICES.

No. 39 South Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSAYING

—AND—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

The professor in charge has been instructed to attend personally to such work as may be sent in by the public.

Lots of ore, weighing from one ton down, will be crushed and sampled, and all results will be guaranteed.

A portion of the crushed ore will be reserved when request is made, so that those who desire may check the work. The money received for assays will be refunded, and also the check assay paid for, if the results obtained by any reliable assayer, do not confirm the work done at the College.

Samples may be left at the office of the Silver Wing Mining Co., over First National bank, or large lots at the College. Samples sent by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Instruction in Assaying will be furnished at \$20 for a term of three months, and the cost of materials used by the student. Application may be made to

WM. STRIEBY, E. M.

Professor of Mining and Metallurgy,

Or to E. P. TENNEY, President.

dwm 30 3m

IRVING HOWBERT, President, J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

B. F. CROWELL, Vice-President, A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

CAPITAL, \$50,000

DIRECTORS:

IRVING HOWBERT, BENJ. F. CROWELL

J. F. HUMPHREY, JAMES M. SIGAUFUS,

New York Correspondent: Chemical National Bank

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. N. OLARK, MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JOHN C. FITNAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Salida, (So. Arkansas) Chaffee county, Colorado. Special attention given to mining and real estate litigation. dwm 8 3m

THOS. M. SKINNER, E. H. JEFFERSON.

SKINNER & JEFFERSON,

Engineers and Contractors.

(Bridging a Specialty.)

Room 11, Wells-Prewitt Bldg, Colorado Springs

dwm 28 1/2

JOHN CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Helm & Campbell)

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite El

Paso County Bank. dwn 10 1/2

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U. S.

Law Association and Collection Union.

Office, Room 2, Wanless block, Pike's Peak

Avenue. 36 wif.

LEE & COULEHAN,

Dealers in Seed & Implements.

Agents for Peter Henderson's Celebrated

Garden Seed.

Carry a full stock of ALFALFA, RED TOP,

BLUE GRASS, RED CLOVER, WHITE

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD GRASS

and ONION SETS.

383 and 385 Wazee St., Denver,

Colorado.

Send for Price List. wa 15 2m

TRUSTEE'S SALE

WHEREAS, Henry Limbach, of El Paso county, and state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated February 1st, 1879, and duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and recorder of said county, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1879, book 23, of said El Paso county records on page 24, to secure the payment of the promissory note of even date for \$2,000, payable in two years after date, to the order of C. R. Bissell, did convey to the underwriter, C. J. Reynolds, trustee, all those premises hereinafter described, by which trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, it shall and lawfully be lawful for said trustee to advertise and sell and whereof, default has been made in the payment of said note or the interest due hereon, No, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying the same, and the interest due thereon, together with the costs of sale, I shall, on Saturday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, sell at public auction the premises described as follows: Lot one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, 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